

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
Caliente.COM

Sounds : Part Two

Consonants

to-morrow	art	boy
pen	to copy	hukka
food	bed	to scatter
empty	draw	beautiful
yard	throat	round
grief	paper	wrong
house	to roam	to melt
Ganges	comb	fan
four	uncle	middle
umbrella	to ask	to spread
to go	to ring	shame
a little	permission	daily
swing	barren	quarrel
botheration	unsteady	Anjali
group	plunderer	plate
wait	harsh	lesson
post	bucket	place
to rub	road	tree
loose	old	drum
read	one and a half	to fret
egg	reason	life

Sounds : Part Three

tabla	conversation	pond
tired	story	to-gether
verandah	revenge	help
occupation	thanks	milk
no	mine	day
sin	on	form
fruit	successful	flower
leisure	envelope	immediately
now	to press	revenge
God	department	meal
goods	we	uncle
or	illusion	office
Ram	twelve	and
to bring	to call	garland
that	air	bet
school	Yashpal	search
nation	red ochre colour	hexagon
house	baggage	non-vegetarian
condition	one-third	marriage

INTRODUCTION PART I

prastaavanaa bhaaga eeka

प्रस्तावना	prastaavanaa (f)	Introduction
भाग	bhaaga m.	part
एक	eeka	one
नमस्ते	namastee	I bow to you, salutation
		Indian style by folding hands
कृपया	kripayaa	please
सुनिये	suniyee	listen please
सुनना	sunanaa	to listen
मैं	māi	I
अध्यापक	adhyapaaka (m)	teacher
हूँ	hūū	am
आप	aapa	you
विद्यार्थी	vidyaarathii (m)	student
हैं	hai	are
भारतीय	bhaaratīiya	Indian
विशाल	viSaala	vast
देश	deeS	country
में	mēē	in
कई	kaii	many, several
राज्य	raajya	state/s
हर एक	hareeka	every
अपनी	apanii	own
भाषा	bhaaSaa	language
भारत की	bhaarata kii	of India, belonging to India
राजभाषा	raajabbhaaSaa (f)	state language, national language
है	hai	is
मैं बोलता हूँ	māi boolataa hūū	I speak
बोलना	boolanaa	to speak
नहीं बोलता	nahii boolataa	do not speak
इस	isa	this
इस समय	isa samaya	at this time, now
बोल रहा हूँ	boola rahaa hūū	I speak. I am speaking
यह	yaha	this
मेज़	meeza (f)	table
पर	para	on
कुर्सी	kursii (f)	chair
बैठे हैं	baiTHee bai	are sitting
बैठना	baiTHanaa	to sit
हाथ	haatba (m)	hand
नजदीक	nazdiika	near

भाग एक

पुस्तक	pustaka (f)
खुली	khulii
देख रहे हैं	deekha rahee hāī
देखना	deekhanaa
सुन रहे हैं	sunā rahee hāī
सुनना	sunanaa
मेरी	meerii
आवाज	aavaaza (f)
पढ़ना	paRHaanaa
लिखना	likhanaa
समझना	samajhnaa
सीख रहे हैं	siikha rahee hāī
सीखना	siikhanaa
धीरे धीरे	dhiiree dhiiree (adj.)
बात	baata (f)
जल्दी-जल्दी	jaldii jaldii (adj.)
समझते हैं	samajhatee hāī
जब	jaba
अब	aba (adv.)
तब	taba
नहीं	nahii
नहीं समझते	nahii samajhatee

Introduction

LET US SPEAK HINDI

Part one

Namaste.
Listen, please.
I am the teacher.
You are the student.
I am Indian.
India is a vast country.
It has many states.
Each state has a language of its own.
The National Language of India is Hindi.
I speak Hindi.
You do not speak Hindi.
I am speaking Hindi now.
This is a table.
This is a gramophone.

भाग एक

book
open
are looking at
to see, to look at
are listening
to hear, to listen
my, mine
voice, sound
to read
to write
to understand
are learning
to learn
slowly
speech, talk, discourse,
conversation
fast, rapidly
you/they understand
when
now
then
do not—no
do not understand

भाग एक

This is a record.
The record is on the gramophone.
The gramophone is on the table.
You are sitting in the chair.
The chair is beside the table.
You are holding a book in your hand.
The book is open.
You are looking at the book.
You are listening to the record.
You can hear my voice.
You are learning to speak, to understand, to read and to write Hindi.
I am speaking slowly.
When I speak slowly, you understand me.
When I speak quickly, you don't understand me.

INTRODUCTION PART II

prastaavanaa bhaaga doo

प्रस्तावना भाग दो (२)

दो	doo	two
दूसरा	duusaraa	second
कहिये	kahiye	please tell me
कहना	kahanaa	to tell, to say
आप कैसे हैं	aapa kaisee hāī	how are you
अच्छी तरह	acchii taraha	very well, in good for
प्रश्नों के	praSnōō kee	(of) the questions
उत्तर दीजिये	uttara diijiyee	please answer
उत्तर देना	uttara deenaa	to answer, to reply
जी हाँ	jii hāā	yes please, yes sir
कौन	kauna	who
आप	aapa	you
या	yaa	or
बहुत	bahuta	much
पर	para	but
कम	kama	less, a little
क्या	kyaa	what, whether
कहाँ	kahaa	where
किसकी	kisakii	whose
आपकी	aapakii	your
प्रश्न करना	praSna karanaa	to ask a question

LET US SPEAK HINDI

Part two

Namaste, How are you?
 Quite well, thank you.
 Now answer my questions. please.
 Am I the teacher?
 Yes, you are the teacher.
 Are you the student?
 Yes, I am the student.
 Am I Indian?
 Yes, you are Indian.
 Who is the teacher, you or I?
 You are the teacher.
 And who is the student?
 I'm the student.
 Do I speak Hindi?
 Yes, you speak Hindi.
 Am I speaking Hindi now?
 Yes, you are speaking Hindi now.
 Do you speak Hindi?
 Yes, I do, but only a little.
 What's this?
 It's a record.
 Where is the record?
 The record is on the gramophone.
 And where is the gramophone?
 The gramophone is on the table.
 Is this a book?
 Yes, this is a book.
 Is this also a book?
 No, it isn't a book, it's a record.
 Where are you sitting?
 I'm sitting in the chair.
 What are you listening to?
 I'm listening to the record.
 Whose voice are you listening to?
 I'm listening to your voice.
 What are you looking at?
 I'm looking at my book.
 Is the book closed?
 No, the book is not closed. The book is open.
 What are you learning?
 I'm learning Hindi.
 Do you understand me when I speak slowly?
 Yes, I do.
 And when I speak quickly, do you understand me?
 No, I don't.

paaTHa eeka

पाठ एक (१)

एक	eeka (adj.)	one
पहला	pahalaa (adj.)	first
पाठ	paaTHa	lesson
मेरा	meeraa	my
परिवार	parivaara (m)	family
पत्नी	patnii (f)	wife
पुत्र	putra (m)	son
पुत्री	putrii (f)	daughter
नाम	naama (m)	name
पति	pati (m)	husband
पुरुष	purusha (m)	man
स्त्री	strii (f)	woman
हमारे	hamaaree	our
बच्चे	baccee (m)	children
लड़का	laRakaa (m)	boy
लड़की	laRakii (f)	girl
बारह	baarha	twelve
वर्ष	varaSa (m)	year
आठ	aaTHa	eight
छोटी	chooTii (adj.)	small, short
बड़ा	baRaa (adj.)	big, large
सबसे छोटा	sabasee chooTaa	youngest, smallest
सबसे बड़ा	sabasee baRaa	eldest, biggest, large
भाई	bhaaii (m)	brother
बहन	bahana (f)	sister
पिता	pitaa (m)	father
हमारे बच्चे	hamaaree baccee	our children
उनका	unakaa	their
माता पिता	maataa pitaa (m)	parents
प्रेम	preema (m)	love, affection
प्रेम करते हैं	preema karatee haii	love
प्रेम करना	preema karanaa	to love
आराम कुर्सी	aaraama kursii	armchair
बैठी	baiTHii	seated
बैठना	baiTHanaa	to sit
खिड़की	khiRakii (f)	window
फरश	farSa (m)	floor
रेलगाड़ी	reelagaaRii	rail, train
खेल रहा है	kheela rahaa hai	is playing

पाठ एक

नीचे	niicee	under, below
सो रहे हैं	soo rahee hai	are sleeping
सोना	soonaa	to sleep
कुत्ता	kutta (s)	dog
बिल्ली	billii (s)	cat

LESSON ONE 1

First 1st Lesson

MY FAMILY

पाठ एक (१)

This is my family.
 My wife, my son, my daughter and I.
 My name is Alope.
 My wife's name is Sudha.
 I am Sudha's husband.
 I am a man.
 My wife is a woman.
 We have two children, a boy and a girl.
 The boy's name is Gopal.
 He's twelve years old.
 The girl's name is Radha.
 She's eight years old.
 She's four years younger than Gopal.
 Gopal is four years older than she is.
 Radha is the youngest in the family and I am the oldest.
 Gopal is Radha's brother.
 Radha is Gopal's sister.
 Gopal is my son.
 I am his father.
 My wife is his mother.
 Radha is my daughter.
 I am her father.
 My wife is her mother.
 Gopal and Radha are our children.
 I am their father.
 My wife is their mother.
 We are their parents.
 We love our children.
 My wife is sitting in an arm-chair, reading a book.
 Radha is playing with a doll.
 I am standing by the window, smoking a cigarette.
 Gopal is sitting on the floor and playing with his train.
 The dog and the cat are lying under the table.

LESSON No. 2

paaTHa doo

पाठ दो

दो	doo	two
दूसरा	duusaraa	second
प्रश्न	praSna (m)	question
उत्तर	uttara (m)	answer
कौन	kauna	who
श्रीमती	Sriimatii (f)	Mrs. title of address for females
चीज	ciiza	thing, article
किस चीज से	kisa ciiza see	with what (lit. with which article)
गुड़िया	guRiyaa	doll
कितने	kitanee	how many
कितना	kitnaa	how much
सिगरेट पी रहा है	sigareet pii rahaa hai	is smoking
पीना	piinaa	to drink
सिगरेट पीना	sigareet piinaa	to smoke
प्रायः	paraayaH	normally

LESSON TWO 2

Second 2nd Lesson

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

पाठ दो (२)

Who am I?
 You are Mr. Alope,
 Whose husband am I?
 You are Mrs. Sudha Alope's husband.
 What's my son's name?
 His name is Gopal.
 What is your name?
 My name is Ramesh.
 How many children have I, one or two?
 You have two children.
 Is Radha my daughter?
 Yes, she is your daughter.

How old is she ?
 She is eight years old.
 Is she reading a book ?
 No, she's not reading a book.
 What is she doing ?
 She's playing with a doll.
 What is Gopal playing with ?
 He's playing with his train.
 Has Gopal any brothers ?
 No, he hasn't any brothers.
 Have you any brothers ?
 Yes, I have.
 How many ?
 Two.
 Who is smoking a cigarette ?
 You are.
 Do you smoke ?
 No, I don't.
 Does your father smoke ?
 Yes, he does.
 Do Indian women smoke ?
 Mostly they don't.

LESSON No. 3

paaTHa tiina

पाठ तीन (३)

तीन	tiina	three
तीसरा	tisaraa	third
हमारा मकान	hamaaraa makaana	our house
हमारा	bamaaraa	our
मकान	makaana (m)	house
बम्बई	bambaii	Bombay
ऊँचे ऊँचे	uucee uucee	tall, high
भवन	bhavana (m)	building, house
वहाँ	vahāā	there
लोग	looga	people
फ्लैटों में	flaiTōō mēē	in flats
उपनगरों में	upanagarōō mēē	in suburbs
अपने	apanee	own
मकानों में	makaanōō mēē	in the houses

भी	bhii	also
छोटा सा	chooTaa sau	smallish
बंगला	bāgalaa	bungalow
लगभग	lagabhaga	nearly, almost
पन्द्रह	pādraha	fifteen
वर्ष	varSa (m)	year
पहले	pahalee	earlier, first, in the beginning
खरीदा था	khariidaa thaa	had bought
खरीदना	khariidanaa	to buy
गाँव	gāāva (m)	village
केवल	keevaa	only
मंजिल	manzila (f)	floor, storey
नीचे की मंजिल	niicee kii manzila	lower floor
पहली मंजिल	pahalii manzila	first floor
बैठक	baiTHaka (f)	sitting room
रसोई घर	rasooii ghara (m)	kitchen
दलान	dalaana (m)	a large room, lobby, entrance hall
भोजन कक्ष	bhoojana kaksha	dining room
छड़ी	chaRii (f)	stick
छाता	chaataa (m)	umbrella
आदि	aadi	etc.
टँगने के लिये	Tāāgancee kee liyee	for hanging
टँगना	Tāāganana	to hang
खूँटियाँ	khūūṭiyāā (f)	pegs
लगना	laganaa	to be fixed
लगी हैं	lagii hai	are fixed, are attached
पिछले भाग में	pichalee bhaaga mēē	in the rear; at the back
गुसलखाना	Gusal khaanaa	bathroom
शौचालय	Saucaalya (m)	lavatory
सीढ़ियाँ	siiRHiaā	stairs, steps
खुली	khulii	open
खोलना	khoolanaa	to open
छत	chata (f)	ceiling, roof
खुली छत	khulii chata (f)	terrace
सामने	saamancee	in front of, facing
बागीचा	baaGiicaa (m)	a small garden
बेला	beelaa (m)	name of flower
गुलाब	gulaaba (m)	rose
फूल	phuula (m)	flower
उगना	uganaa	to grow (intransitive verb)
घास	ghaas	grass

घास का मैदान	ghaas kaa maidaan	lawn
फलों के पेड़	falōō kee peeRa (m)	fruit trees
तरकारियाँ	tarakaariāā (f)	vegetables
तरकारियों की	tarakaariyōō kii (f)	of vegetables
क्यारियाँ	kyaariyāā (f)	beds, small fields
सब	saba	all
प्रकार	prakaara	kind
जैसे	jaisee	such as
आलू	aaluu (m)	potatoes
टमाटर	TamaaTara (m)	tomatoes
गोभी	goobhii (f)	cauliflower
भिंडी	bhindii (f)	lady's fingers (a vegetable)
एक ओर	eeka oora	on one side
गैरेज	gaireeja (m)	garage
चार दीवारी	caardiivaarii (f)	courtyard
सामने की ओर	saamane kii oora	in front of
दरवाजा	darvaazaa (m)	door
फाटक	phaaTak	gate

LESSON THREE 3

Third 3rd Lesson

OUR HOUSE

पाठ तीन (३)

There are tall buildings in Bombay.
 People mostly live in flats here.
 Many people live in their houses in the suburbs.
 I also live in a suburb of Bombay.
 I have a small house there.
 I bought it about fifteen years ago.
 I also have a small house in a village.
 My house in the village has only one storey.
 This has two storeys.
 The lower storey, or the ground floor, and the upper storey, or the first floor.
 On the ground floor there are the sitting room, kitchen, hall and dining room.
 In the hall there are pegs to hang walking sticks, umbrellas etc.
 In one portion there is the bathroom and the water-closet.
 There are stairs to go to the upper floor.
 On the first floor there are two bedrooms and an open terrace.

In front of the house there is a small garden.
 We grow flowers there such as "Bela", "Gulab" etc.
 There is a big garden at the back of the house where there is a lawn and fruit trees.
 On one side of this garden there are vegetable plots.
 In these we grow all kinds of vegetables such as potatoes, tomatoes, cauliflower, lady's fingers etc.
 On one side of the house there is a garage.
 I keep my car there.
 The house is surrounded by a wall with a gate in the front.

LESSON No. 4

पाठ चार (४)

पाठ चार (४)

चार	caara	four
चौथा	cauthaa	fourth
बात चीत	baataciita (f)	conversation
आईये	aaiyee	please come in
आना	aanaa	to come
हम	hama	we
लोग	looga (m)	people
हम लोग	hama looga	we
के बारे में	kee baaree mēē	about, in connection with, pertaining to
बताना	bataanaa	to tell
सकना	sakanaa	to be able
बिल्कुल	bilkula	absolutely, entirely
ठीक	THiika	all right
बिल्कुल ठीक	bilkula THiika	absolutely right
कब	kaba	when
लगभग	lagbhag	about, approximately
ठहरिये	THahariyee	please wait
ठहरना	THahranaa	to wait
मिलाकर	milaakara	including
पांच	paanch	five
छः	chaH	six
कुल	kula	in all, only
मिलाना	milaanaa	to mix, to include, to join
थोड़े से	thooRee see	a few, some

पाठ चार (४)

अच्छे लगते हैं	acchee lagatee hāī	they look nice. they taste good
अच्छा लगना	acchaa laganaa	to look nice, to taste nice
मुझे	mujhee	to me
उपनगर	upanagara (m)	suburb

LESSON FOUR 4

Fourth 4th Lesson

CONVERSATION

पाठ चार (४)

Let us talk about our house.
 Can you tell me where we live?
 Yes, you live in a suburb of Bombay.
 That's right. Now tell me:
 Is this house big or small?
 It is neither big nor small.
 When did I buy it?
 You bought it about fifteen years ago.
 Has it a garage?
 Yes it has.
 How many rooms has it?
 Just wait, I will tell you.....
 One...two...three...four...five...six...
 there are six rooms including the kitchen.
 Are the bedrooms upstairs or downstairs?
 They are upstairs on the first floor.
 Which rooms are on the ground floor?
 There are the sitting room, the kitchen, the hall, the bathroom, the latrine or water closet and the dining room.
 Have we a garden?
 Yes, you have.
 Where do the flowers grow?
 In the front garden.
 Are there any fruit trees there?
 No, there are not, they are in the back garden.
 Have we got many fruit trees?
 No, not many, just a few.
 Do you like fruit?
 Yes, I like fruit very much.

LESSON No. 5

paaTHa pāācā

पाठ पाँच (५)

पाँच	pāācā	five
पाँचवाँ	pāācvāū	fifth
हमारी बैठक	hamaarii baiTHaka	our sitting room
चित्र	citra	picture
बाएँ ओर	baaiī oora	left hand side, to the left
रखना	rakhanaa	to place
रखा है	rakhaa hai	is placed, is kept
परदा	pardaa (m)	curtain
पास	paasa	near
फूलदान	phuuladaan (m)	flower vase
दूसरी ओर	duusarii oora	on the other side
अलमारी	almaarii (f)	cupboard
जिस में	jisa mēē	in which
तबला	tabalaa (m)	drum
वीणा	viiNaa	a musical instrument with strings
सितार	sitaara	a musical instrument with strings
खाने में	KHaanee mēē	on the shelf
साहित्य	saahitya (m)	literature
संगीत	sāgiita (m)	music
पुस्तकें	pustakēē (f)	books
पुस्तक	pustaka (f)	book
दोनों ओर	doonōō oora	on both the sides
वृद्ध	vridhdha	old, aged.
महिला	mahilaa (f)	lady
खाली	khaalii	vacant, blank, empty
गोल	goola	round
दीवार	diivaara (f)	wall
दर्पण	darpaNa (m)	mirror
ऊपर	uupara	on
बिजली	bijalii (f)	electricity
बीच	biica	in the middle of
राखदानी	raakhadaanii (f)	ashtray
कुछ	kucha	some, a few
समाचार पत्र	samaacaar patra (m)	newspaper
दाईं ओर	daaiī oora	to the right hand side
कोने में	koonee mēē	in the corner
कालीन	qaaliina	rug, carpet

पाठ पाँच (५)

बिछा हुआ है	bichaa huaa hai	has been spread
बिछाना	bichaanaa	to spread
पंखा	pākhaa (m)	fan
लटक रहा है	laTaka rahaa hai	is hanging
लटकना	laTakanaa	to hang
बत्ती	battii (f)	lamp, candle
रात को	raata koo	at night
रात	raata (f)	night
जब	jaba	when
अंधेरा	ādheeraa (m)	dark
बत्ती जलाना	battii Jalaanaa	to switch on the light
दिन में	dina mēē	during the day
जलाना	jalaanaa	to burn, to light
प्रकाश	prakaaSa (m)	light
खिड़की	khiRakii	window

LESSON FIVE 5

Fifth 5th Lesson

OUR SITTING ROOM

पाठ पाँच (५)

Let us look at this picture of our sitting room.
 There is a sofa at the front.
 Next to the sofa there is a cupboard.
 There are books in it.
 There is a large window on the left.
 There is a curtain at the window.
 Below the window there is a small table on which a flower vase is placed.
 On the other side there is a big cupboard in which a "tabla", a "veena" and a "sitar" are placed.
 On one shelf there are books on literature and music.
 There are armchairs on both sides of the cupboard.
 An old lady is sitting in one of the chairs.
 The other chair is empty.
 There is a round mirror on the wall.
 There is an electric lamp on the right.
 There is a small table in the centre of the sitting room with an ash-tray and some newspapers on it.

पाठ पाँच (५)

There is a small chair near the table.
 In the right-hand corner there is a radiogram.
 A beautiful carpet is spread on the floor.
 In the middle of the ceiling a ceiling fan is hung.
 On both sides of the fan electric lights are hanging.
 At night when it is about to be dark we switch on the lights.
 During the day we get light through the window.

LESSON No. 6

paaTHa chaH

पाठ छः (६)

छः	chaH	six
छटा	chaTHaa	sixth
हमारी	hamaarii	our
वार्तालाप	vaartaalaapa (m)	conversation, talk
बारे में	baaree mēē	about, regarding
पता नहीं	pataa nahii	I don't know.
गिनी नहीं है	ginii nahii hai	have not counted
गिनना	ginanaa	to count
फूलदान	phuuldaan	flower vase
दिखाई पड़ता है	dikhaaii paRataa hai	it appears
दिखाई पड़ना	dikhaaii paRanaa	to appear
और भी	aura bhii	more
और	aura	and
भी	bhii	also
पसंद आना	pasanda aanaa	to be liked
पसंद करना	pasanda karanaa	to like
मुझे प्रसन्नता है	mujhee prasannataa hai	I am pleased, I am glad
प्रसन्न होना	prasanna hoonaa	to be glad
हर एक	hareek	everyone

LESSON SIX 6

Sixth 6th Lesson

A CONVERSATION ABOUT OUR SITTING ROOM

पाठ छः (६)

Is there a bookcase in our sitting room?
 Yes, there is.

पाठ छः (६)

Are there any books in it?
 Yes, there are.
 How many books are there?
 I don't know how many, I haven't counted them.
 Where is the window?
 The window is on the left of the sofa.
 What is there under the window?
 Under the window there is a flower vase on a small table.
 Is the mirror round or square?
 It's round.
 Is there anything on the radiogram?
 No, nothing at all.
 What is there on the small table?
 An ash-tray.
 Is there anything else?
 Yes, there are some newspapers.
 Are there any armchairs in the room?
 Yes, there are two.
 Is anybody sitting in the chair on the right?
 Yes, an old lady is sitting in it.
 Is anybody sitting in the chair on the left?
 No, nobody. And there is nobody on the sofa either.
 Do you like our sitting room?
 Yes, I like it very much.
 I'm glad that everybody likes our sitting room.

LESSON No. 7

paatHa saata 7.

पाठ सात (७)

सात	saata	seven
सातवाँ	saatavā	seventh
तुलना	tulanaa (f)	comparison
मित्र	mitra (m)	friend
पड़ोसी	paRoosii (m)	neighbour
जरा	zaraa (adj.)	a little

पाठ सात (७)

अधिक	adhika	much
अध्ययन कक्ष	adhyayana-kakSa	reading room, study
साज	saaza (m)	musical instrument
ऐसी	aisii	like this
शौक	Sauka (m)	hobby
बजाना	bajaanaa	to play on an instrument
अपेक्षा	apeekSaa	compared to
बल्कि	baiki	instead of
क्षेत्र	kSeetra (m)	field
हमारे क्षेत्र में	hamaaree kSeetra mee	among us, in our circle
जबकि	jabaki	when
कलाकार	kalaakaara (m)	artist
कलाकार द्वारा बनाया हुआ चित्र	kalaakaara dvaaraa banaayaa huaa chitra	a picture painted by an artist
बनाना	banaanaa	to make
बनाया हुआ	banaayaa huaa	made by
जी	jii (m)	a term of endearment or respect

LESSON SEVEN 7

Seventh 7th Lesson

COMPARISONS

पाठ सात (७)

Now let us compare our sitting room with the Rajendras'.
 The Rajendras are our friends.
 They are our neighbours.
 Our sitting room is slightly larger than their sitting room
 and it has more furniture in it. As you see in the picture,
 there is no radio in the Rajendras' room. There is no bookcase
 either. My bookcase is in the sitting room but their bookcase is
 in the study.
 There is a large cupboard in my sitting room where we keep our
 musical instruments, but there is no such cupboard in Rajendras'
 sitting room
 In our cupboard we have kept the "tabla" and "sitar".
 Both Rajendra's wife and my wife are fond of music. They both
 play the "sitar" quite well.
 But Mrs. Rajendra plays it better than my wife.

पाठ सात (७)

Rajendra's wife plays the "sitar", not only better than my wife but better than any one among our circle of friends. I don't play the "sitar". I play the "tabla". In the Rajendras' sitting room there is no sofa, nor small chairs. There are three armchairs in their house but we have only two. In the Rajendras' house there are two flower vases and one clock. They also have a beautiful picture in their house. This picture was painted by a famous artist.

LESSON No. 8

paaTHa aaTHa

पाठ आठ (८)

आठ	aaTHa	eight
आठवाँ	aaTHvāā	eighth
अधिक	adhika (adj.)	much
काफ़ी	kaaFii (adv.)	enough
ज्ञानकारी	jaanakaarii (f)	information, knowledge
प्राप्त करना	praapata karnaa	to acquire, to obtain
विषय	viSaya (m)	topic, subject
विषय में	viSaya mēē	about
व्यवस्थित	vyavasthita	arranged, in good order
धन्यवाद	dhanyavaada	thank you
आधुनिक	aadhunik	modern
कलात्मक	kalaatmaka	artistic
सुन्दरता के साथ	sundarataa kee saatha	artistically, beautifully
दीवारों पर	diivaarōō para	on the walls
प्रसिद्ध	prasiddha	famous, well known
विशेष	visheeSa	special, in particular
सभी	sabhii	all, all of them
विशेष रूप में	visheeSa ruupa mēē	specially
घड़ी	gharhii	clock, time-piece
रूप	ruupa (m)	form, shape
मधुरता	madhurataa (f)	sweetness, melodious
अनोखी	anookhii	strange, unique
हारमोनियम	haarmonium	harmonium (a musical instrument)
मगर	magara	but
परंतु	parantu	but
सुन्दरता	khuubasuurafa (adj.)	beautiful

LESSON EIGHT 8

Eighth 8th Lesson

ANOTHER TALK ABOUT THE SITTING ROOM

पाठ आठ (८)

You have learnt quite a lot about the Rajendras' sitting-room and our sitting-room. Now I shall ask some questions about them. Tell me, whose sitting-room is better, the Rajendras' or ours? I don't think there is much to choose between the two, but your sitting-room is better arranged. Thank you, our sitting-room is more tastefully arranged, but our furniture is not as modern as the Rajendras'. Yes, I like their furniture. Moreover, there are some artistic pictures hung on the walls of their sitting-room. You're right, all those pictures are quite beautiful, but I like the portrait of Rajendra and his wife. Their children are also with them in the picture. It was painted by a well-known artist. I like very much the two flower vases in the Rajendras' house. Yes, the vases are beautiful. Their clock too is beautiful. There's no cupboard for musical instruments in the Rajendras' home. No. They haven't got any. But Mrs. Rajendra is very fond of music. Which musical instruments do you like best? I like all Indian instruments but I like the "sitar" most. I also like the "sitar". It plays beautifully. Do you play the harmonium? No. I don't. Do you play any instruments? Yes, I play the "tabla". And your wife? She plays the "sitar" well.

paaTHa nau

पाठ नौ (९)

नौ
नौवाँ
मिलने वाले
आज
शनिवार
दरवाज़े की
क्षेत्री
बजी है
बजना
नौकरानी
स्वागत
स्वागत करते हैं
स्वागत करना
बैठने के लिये कहते हैं

nau
nauvā
milanee vaalee
aaja
shanivaara (m)
daravaazee kii
ghaNtii (f)
bajii hai
bajanaa
naukaraanii (f)
svaagata
svaagata karatee hāi
svaagata karanaa
baiTHanee kee liyee
kahatee hāi

बाद
फिर
भलीजी
अभी अभी
गाँव
साथ
हमारे साथ रहेगी
रहना
चाची

baada
phira
bhatijii
abhii abhii
gāāva
saatha
hamaanee saath raheegii
rahanaa
caacii

प्रणाम करना
प्रणाम करती है
उसका
परिचय
सब
नए-नए
के विषय में

praNaama karanaa
praNaama karatii hai
usakaa
paricaya
saba
naee-naee
kee viSaya mēē (m)

राजनीति
व्यापार
समाचार
बर्चा
बर्चा करना
ट्रे

raajaniiti (f)
vyaapaara (m)
samaacaara (m)
carcaa
carcaa karnaa
Tree

nine
ninth
visitors
today
Saturday
door-bell

has rung
to ring
a maid servant
welcome
welcome them
to welcome
request them to sit,
request/ask them to
take seats.

after
then
niece
just now, recently.
village
with
will stay with us,
to live, to stay
aunt (wife of father's
younger brother)
to salute, to greet.
salutes, greets
his/her
introduction
all
new
regarding, concerning,
about
politics
business
news
talk about
to talk about
tray

पाठ नौ (९)

चायदानी
प्याले
तरतरीयों
शक्करदानी
समोसे
जलेबी
गुलाब-जामुन
बर्फी
मिठाईयों
भी
आनंद
डालना
चचेरे भाई

caayadaanii
pyaalee (m)
tashtriyāā (f)
shakkaradaanii (f)
samoosee (m)
jaleebii (f)
gulaaba-jaamuna (m)
barffii (f)
miTHaaiyāā (f)
bhii
aananda (m)
Daalanaa
caceeree bhaaii

tea pot
cups
saucers
sugar pot
pies
a sweetmeat
"
"
sweets
too, also
joy, happy
to pour
male paternal cousin

LESSON NINE 9

Ninth 9th Lesson

VISITORS

पाठ नौ (९)

Today is Saturday.
It is evening.
The doorbell rings.
Our neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Prakash, have come.
The maid opens the door and lets them in.
Then she shuts the door and shows them into the drawing room.
We receive them, say "Namaste", and ask them to sit down.
A few minutes later the doorbell rings again.
Now Nirmala has arrived. She is my wife's niece.
She has just arrived from the village.
She is going to stay with us over the week-end.
She greets her aunt by saying "Pranam".
Her aunt introduces her to Mr. and Mrs. Prakash.
She greets them by saying "Namaste".
Now we all sit down.
The ladies talk about the latest fashions in clothes.
We men discuss politics, business and the latest news.
Presently the maid brings in the tea.
On the tray there are a tea-pot, cups and saucers, a milk jug
and a sugar bowl.

पाठ नौ (९)

There are also delicacies such as "Samosas", "Jalebis",
"Gulab-jamun" and "Barfi".

My wife pours the tea into the cups.

I hand the cups round to everybody.

My niece, Nirmala, passes round the delicacies.

We all enjoy the tea.

We talk about Chandra.

He is my nephew.

He is staying in the country with his uncle and his cousins.

He is happy there.

LESSON No. 10

paaTHa dasa

पाठ दस (१०)

दस	dasa
दसवाँ	dasvāā
अपराह्न की चाय	aparaahna kii caaya
अच्छी हैं	acchii hūū
अच्छा होना	acchaa hoonaa
आप का क्या हाल है	aapakaa kyaa haala hai?
ठीक हैं	THiika hūū
ठीक होना	THiika hoonaa
बैठिये ना	baiTHiye naa
कमरा कीजिये	kSamaa kiijiye
शायद	shaayada
कमरा करना	kSamaa karanaa
मिलना	milanaa
नहीं मिले	nahii milee
कुमारी	kumaarii
भीतर	bhiitara
हमें	hamēē
तैयार है	taiyaara hai
तैयार होना	taiyaara hoonaa
तेज	teeza
हल्की	halakii
शक्कर	Sakkara
चम्मच	cammaca
मीठी	miITHii
बिना	binaa
ब्यापार	vyaapaara

ten
tenth
afternoon tea
I am all right
to be all right
how are you?
I am well
to be well
do sit down please
please excuse me
perhaps
to excuse
to meet
have not met
miss, maiden
inside
us, to us
is ready
to be ready
spicy, sharp, fast, strong
light
sugar
spoon
sweet
without
business

पाठ दस (१०)

कैसा चल रहा है	kaissaa cala rahaa hai	how is it going
चलना	calanaa	to go on, to walk
बिगड़ता जा रहा है	bigaRataa jaa rahaa hai	it is deteriorating
बिगड़ना	bigaRanaa	to get spoiled,
		to deteriorate
वास्तव में	vaastava mēē	in fact
खराब	kharaaba	bad, spoiled
मुझे	mujhee	to me
यह सुनकर	yaha sunakara	having heard
सुनना	sunanaa	to hear
बीता है	biitaa hai	has passed
बीतना	biitanaa	to pass
आशा है	aashaa hai	(I) hope
शीघ्र ही	shiighra hii	very soon
हालत सुधर जायेगी	haalata sudhara jaayeegii	circumstances will
		improve
सुधरना	sudharanaa	to improve

LESSON TENTH 10

Tenth 10th Lesson

AFTERNOON TEA

पाठ दस (१०)

Namaste, Mrs. Prakash, how are you?
I'm fine thank you.
How are you, Mr. Prakash?
I'm fine.
Please have a seat.
Excuse me, there's somebody at the door, perhaps my niece
has come to see me.
Hello, Nirmala, I'm glad you've come. There are some more
guests here.
Perhaps you've not met before.
Let me introduce you to them.
This is my niece Miss Nirmala, Mrs. Prakash, Mr. Prakash,
Namaste.
We are pleased to meet you.
And me too.
Please let us go in, the tea is ready.
Mrs. Prakash, how do you like your tea, strong or weak?

पाठ दस (१०)

Not too strong please and one spoonful of sugar.
I like my tea rather sweet, but my husband prefers his tea without sugar.
Well, what's the news, Mr. Prakash? How is business?
Pretty good, thank you. And how are things with you?
Well, not too good. It's going from bad to worse. In fact this year has been the worst.
I'm sorry to hear that. I hope things will improve soon.
Yes, let's hope for the best. How's your nephew Chandra getting on?
Oh, Chandra's getting on quite well, thank you.
He's staying in the country just now with his uncle Ramesh and his cousins.
How long is he going to stay there?
I don't know exactly, but he's having a very pleasant time, and it's doing him a lot of good.

LESSON No. 11

paaTHa gyaaraha

पाठ ग्यारह (११)

ग्यारह	gyaaraha	eleven
ग्यारहवाँ	gyaarahavāā	eleventh
भोजन कक्ष	bhoojana-kakSa (m)	dining room
खाने का कमरा	khaanee kaa kamraa	dining room
कमरे के बीच	kamree kee biic	in the centre of the room
चारों ओर	caarōō oor	all around
सफ़ेद	saFeeda (adj.)	white
मेजपोश	meezpoosha	table cloth
प्लेटें	paleeTēē	plates (is normally used for chinaware)
चीनी की प्लेटें	chiinii kii paleeTēē	chinaware
चम्मच	cammac (s)	spoon
चम्मचे	cammacee (p)	spoons
छुरियाँ	churiyāā (p)	knives
छुरी	churii (s)	knife
कौट	kāāTee (p)	forks
लगे हुए हैं	lagee huee hāī	are arranged
नमक	namak (m)	salt
काली मिर्च	kaalii mirac	pepper
मिरका	sirkaa (m)	vinegar

पाठ ग्यारह (११)

व	va	and
राई	raaii	mustard
छोटी	chooTii	small
बोतलों	bootalōō (p)	bottles
बोतल	bootal (s)	bottle
अचार	acaar	pickle
चटनी	caTanii	chutney
कटोरियों	kaTooriiōō (p)	small bottles
कटोरी	kaToorii (s)	small bottle
तश्तरी	tashtarii	metal plate
रितु	ritu	season
के अनुसार	kee anusaar	according to
सेव	seev	apple
नाशपाती	naashpaatii	pear
केला	keelaa	banana
अंगूर	anguur	grapes
आम	aama	mangoes
अनानास	anaanaas	pincapple
इत्यादि	ityaadii	etc.
सुबह	subaha	morning
नारता	naashtaa	breakfast
करते हैं	kartee hāī	have
दोपहर	doopahar	afternoon
दोपहर का भोजन	doopahar kaa bhoojan	lunch, tiffin
रात	raat	night
रात को	raat koo	at night
रात का भोजन	raat kaa bhoojan	dinner
शाम	shaam	evening
शाम की चाय	shaam kii caaya	afternoon tea
पीते हैं	piitee hāī	we/they drink
पीना	piinaa	to drink
लोग	looga	people
अपनी - अपनी	apanii-apanii	own, of one self
रीति मे	riiti see	according to custom
रीति	riiti	custom, style
कुछ	kucha	some
धरती	dhartii	floor
चटाई	caTaaai	mat
अथवा	athavaa	or
चौकी	chaukii	small stool
धातु	dhaatu	metal
थालीयों	thaliiyōō (p)	large size round metal plates

पाठ ग्यारह (११)

थाली	thaalii (s)	large size round metal plate
अधिकतर	adhiktar	mostly
मटर	maTar	peas
पालक	paalak	spinach
शलजम	shaljam	turnip
सलाद	salaad	lettuce
ककड़ी	kakaRii	cucumber
चुकन्दर	cukander	beetroot
आदि	aadi	etc.
शाकाहारी	Saakaahaarii	vegetarian
दाल	daala	lentil
दूध	duudha	milk
दही	dahii	curd, yoghurt
सेवन	seevan	to consume, to eat
मांसाहारी	māsaahaarii	non-vegetarian
मछली	machalii	fish
गोश्त	gooshat	meat
अण्ड	anDee (p)	eggs
अण्डा	anDaa (s)	egg
भी	bhii	also
घी	ghii	purified butter, ghee, butter oil
तली हुई	talii huii	fried
तलना	talanaa	to fry
मिठाइयाँ	miTHaaliāā	sweets
प्रिय हैं	priya hai	are relished, are liked

LESSON ELEVEN 11

Eleventh 11th Lesson

THE DINING ROOM

पाठ ग्यारह (११)

This is our dining room.

In the middle of the room there is a table.

All around the table there are chairs.

There is a white table cloth on the table.

On this plates, spoons, knives and forks have been arranged.

There are also glasses for drinking water.

पाठ ग्यारह (११)

In the centre of the table, salt, pepper, vinegar and mustard are kept in small bottles.

Pickles and sauce are kept in small bowls.

On the sideboard fruits are kept in a tray.

According to the season apples, pears, bananas, grapes, mangoes, pineapples etc. are kept in this tray.

Here we have our breakfast in the morning and our meals at noon and at night.

In the evening we have our tea.

Normally people have their meals in their own style.

Some of them sit on the floor on a mat or low stool to have their food.

Some have their meals in metal plates and small bowls.

Mostly people eat with their fingers.

A number of vegetables are grown in India such as - potatoes, cauliflower, peas, tomatoes, spinach, lady's fingers, turnips, lettuce, cucumber, beet etc.

In the vegetarian homes, vegetables, lentils, milk and curd are served.

In non-vegetarian homes fish, meat, eggs are also served.

Sweetmeats made out of milk or fried are popular with the people.

LESSON No. 12

paaTHa baaraha

पाठ बारह (१२)

बारह	baaraha	twelve
बारहवाँ	baarahavāā	twelfth
खाने की मेज	khaanee kii meeza	dining table
प्रसन्नता	prasannataa	happiness
इधर	idhara	on this side
आ जाइये	aa jaaiyee	please come
कब से	kaba see	since when
सोमवार	soomvaar	Monday
फिछले सोमवार	pichalee soomvaar	last Monday
दिन	dina (m)	day
कल	kala (m)	tomorrow, yesterday
वापस जाना	vaapasa jaanaa	to return
पहली बार	pahalii baara	for the first time
आ चुका हूँ	aa cukaa hūū	(I) have visited (lit. I have arrived)

पाठ बारह (१२)

व्यापार के सिलसिले में	vyaapaara kee silsilee mēē	in connection with business
कम से कम	kama see kama	at least
आना ही पड़ता है	anaa hii paRataa hai	have to come
अपनेपन का अनुभव होता है।	apaneepana kaa anubhava hootaa hai	feel at home
अनुभव	anubhava	experience
कृपया क्षमा कीजिये	kSamaa kiijiyee	please pardon me
क्षमा करना	kSamaa karanaa	to pardon, to excuse
ठीक से नहीं सुन पाई	THiika see nahii suna paai	could not hear you properly
अर्ज	araz	petition, said
कैसा लगा	kaisaa lagaa	(polite way of saying) how does it appear
आपको यह शहर कैसा लगा	aapakoo yaha shahara kaisaa lagaa	{ what do you think of this city, how do you like this city.
बहुत अच्छा है	bahuta acchaa hai	it is very good
धूमना	ghuumanaa	to go round
देखना	deekhanaa	to see
बस	basa	enough, that is all
लेना	leenaa	to take
स्वादिल	svaadiSTa	tasteful
खीर	khiira (f)	rice pudding
फिरनी	firanii (f)	custard
देना	deenaa	to give

LESSON TWELVE 12

Twelfth 12th Lesson

AT THE DINING TABLE

पाठ बारह (१२)

"Namaste"

"Namaste"

"Namaste"

We're pleased you were able to come today.
Dinner is ready. Please come into the dining room.
All right, let's make a move—to this side, please.
Mrs. Prabhakar, please sit on the chair at the left.
And Mr. Prabhakar, please come over to this side.
How long have you been in Bombay?
Only a few days, we arrived here last Monday, and we're returning tomorrow.
Is it your first visit to Bombay?

पाठ बारह (१२)

My wife has come here for the first time. I've been here several times before.
I have to come at least once a year in connection with my business.
I feel at home in Bombay.
Mrs. Prabhakar, do you like this city?
Pardon me, I didn't quite hear what you said.
I said, do you like this city?
Yes, I like this city very much. There are so many interesting places here.
And how do you like our weather?
Oh, the weather is tolerable. It's neither very hot nor very cold.
Your plate is empty. Will you have some more vegetables?
No, thanks.
Mrs. Prabhakar, please have some.
Yes, please give me some. It's delicious.
Good, you like it. Thank you.
Which sweet dish would you like to have "Kheer", "Phirni" or "Mithai"?
Please give me a little "Kheer".
And what about you Mr. Prabhakar?
I too would like some "Kheer".

LESSON No. 13

प्राथमिक तेराहा

पाठ तेरह (१३)

तेरह	teeraha	thirteen
तेरहवाँ	teerahavāā	thirteenth
मेरा	meeraa	my
सोने का कमरा	soonee kaa kamaraa	bedroom
जब	jaba	when
सोना	soonaa	to sleep
थकना	thakanaa	to get tired
नींद	nīda (f)	sleep
तब	taba	then
कपड़े बदलता हूँ	kapaRee badalataa hūū	I change my clothes
बदलना	badalanaa	to change
ढीले	Dhiilee	loose
वस्त्र	vastra (m)	clothes, cloth, apparel
पहनना	pahananaa	to wear
बिस्तर	bistara (m)	bed, bedding

पाठ तेरह (१३)

लेटना
कभी-कभी
रोचक
गहरी नींद
जाग जाना
चप्पल
दाँत
साफ़ करना
स्वयं
दाढ़ी बनाना
दाढ़ी बनाने का सामान

रखना
होना
नहाना
पोंछना
पहनना
शीशा
काँचा
तेल
इत्र
डिब्बा
थोती
कुर्ता
कमीज
पतलून
माल
मोजे
अलग
डोकरी
सप्ताह
लाँड़ी
कभी-कभी
भेजना
बुझाना
मैंने कपड़ों की डोकरी

leeTanaa
kabhii-kabhii
roocaka
gaharii nīda
jaag jaanaa
chappala (f)
dāāta (m)
saafa karanaa
svayam
daaRHii banaanaa
daaRHii banaanee kaa
saamaana

rakhanaa
hoonaa
nahaanaa
pōōchanaa
pahananaa
shiishaa
kanghaa (m)
teela (m)
itra (m)
dibhaa (m)
dhootii (f)
kurtaa (m)
kamiiz
patahuna (s)
rumaala (m)
moozee (m)
alaga
Tookarii (m)
saptaaha (m)
lāādry (f)
kabhii-kabhii
bheejanaa
bujhaanaa
mailee kapaRhōō
kii tookarii

to lie
occasionally
interesting
deep sleep, sound sleep
to wake up
sandals, slippers
teeth
to clean
by oneself
to shave
shaving set

to place, to keep
to be
to bathe
to wipe
to dress up
mirror
comb
oil
perfume, scent
a case, a box
a kind of dress
loose shirt
shirt
trousers
handkerchief
socks
separate
basket
week
laundry
sometimes, occasionally
to send
to put out, to extinguish
dirty linen basket,
clothes hamper

LESSON THIRTEEN 13

Thirteenth 13th Lesson

MY BEDROOM

पाठ तेरह (१३)

At night when I get tired I feel sleepy.
Then I go to my bedroom and change.
I like my night clothes to be loose and light.
I usually put on a "Kurta" and "Pyjama".
I get into bed, put off the light and go to sleep.
Sometimes I read an interesting book before falling asleep.
I sleep soundly the whole night through.
The alarm clock rings promptly at six o'clock in the morning, and I am awakened.
I get up from my bed, put on slippers and go to the bathroom.
In the bathroom I brush my teeth and wash my hands and face.
Then I shave.
My shaving things are kept in the cabinet.
There is a geyser in my bathroom in which I heat water.
After my bath, I dry my body with a towel and get dressed.
A mirror is fixed to the dressing-table.
On the dressing-table there are a comb, a bottle of hair oil and a small bottle of perfume.
There is also a powder-box.
These articles don't belong to me. They belong to my wife.
On one side there is a cupboard for my clothes.
In this cupboard my clothes such as "kurta", shirts, jackets, trousers, handkerchiefs, socks, "dhotis" and ties etc. are kept.
The dirty linen is kept in a clothes hamper.
The washerman visits us once a week and collects the dirty linen.
Occasionally I send my clothes to a laundry.

LESSON No. 14

paaTHa caudaha

पाठ चौदह (१४)

चौदह	caudaha
चौदहवां	caudahavāā
आम तौर	aam taur
आम होना	aam hoonaa
सुबह	subaha (f)
शाम	Saama (f)
कितने बजे	kitanee bajee
सोकर उठने हैं	soo kar uTHtee hai
क्यों	kyōō
क्यों कि	kyōō ki
शहर पहुँचने के लिये	Sahara pahūcane kee liee
गाड़ी पकड़नी होती है	gaaRii pakaRnii hootii hai
पकड़ना	pakaRanaa
कार्यालय	kaaryaalaya (m)
दिन भर	dina bhara
लौट आता हूँ	lauTa aataa hūū
लौटना	lauTanaa
साधारणतः	saadhaaraNataH
सप्ताह	saptaaha
एक या दो बार	eek yaa doo haar
नाटक	naaTaka
मनोरंजक	manooranjaka (adj.)
विशेष	viSeesh
व्यस्त	vayasata
मुलाकात	mulaakaat
मित्र	mitra
कार्यक्रम	kaaryakrama (m)
चलिये	caliyee
चलना	calanaa
एकत्र	eekatra
मनाने के लिए	manaanee kee liee
मनाना	manaanaa
मंगल कामनायें	mangala kaamanaayēē
मुझे जाने की आज्ञा	mujhee jaanee kii
दीजिए	aagyaa diijiee
आज्ञा देना	aagyaa deenaa
मिलना	milanaa

fourteen
fourteenth
generally
to be common.
morning
evening
at what time
wake up
why
because
for reaching the town
have to catch the train
to catch office.
throughout the day
I return
to return
ordinarily
week
once or twice
drama, play
entertaining
special
busy
meet
friend
programme
let us go please
to go, to walk
getting together, to get together
to celebrate
to celebrate
good wishes.
please permit me to go
to permit
to meet.

LESSON FOURTEEN 14

Fourteenth 14th Lesson

MORNINGS AND EVENINGS

पाठ चौदह (१४)

What time do you get up in the morning, normally?
 I get up at six o'clock.
 Why so early?
 Because I have to catch the early morning train to the city.
 When do you get to your office?
 At about nine o'clock.
 Do you stay in the city for the whole day?
 Yes, I stay there till six o'clock. Sometimes I return early.
 How do you usually spend your evenings?
 We generally stay at home. Once or twice a week we go to a theatre or a cinema.
 Yesterday evening we saw a film which was very entertaining.
 If you're not doing anything special tonight, please come with me to my club.
 You would meet quite a lot of my friends there.
 I should like to, but today is my son's birthday and my whole family is getting together at my place for a celebration.
 That's good. Please accept my congratulations and best wishes too.
 Many thanks. I will come along with you tomorrow, if you like.
 Please do come. We'll go tomorrow at eight o'clock to see a play. Drop in at my place. We'll go together.
 That's fine, I'll come. Good-bye. See you tomorrow.

LESSON No. 15

paaTHa pandraha

पाठ पन्द्रह (१५)

पन्द्रह	pandraha	fifteen
पन्द्रहवां	pandrahavāā	fifteenth
होटल	hooTala (m)	hotel
किसी न किसी में	kisii na kisii mee	in one of them
स्थान	sthaana (m)	place
अवश्य	avaSya	certainly
मिल जाता है	mila jaataa hai	is available
मिलना	milanaa	to be available

पाठ पन्द्रह (१५)

पहले से कमरा आरक्षित करा लेना	pahalee see kamaraa aarakSita karaa leenaa	in advance to reserve a room
आरक्षित करना आधुनिक ढंग के हैं	aarakSita karanaa aadhuuika DHanga kee hai	to reserve are modern
सुविधा जनक हैं	suvibhaajanaka hai	are comfortable
इसके अतिरिक्त	isakee atirikta	in addition to this, besides this
वातानुकूलित गरमी की ऋतु में आराम रहना	vaataanukuulita garamii kii ritu mee aaraama (m) rahanaa	air-conditioned during the hot season comfort to live
बड़ा दालान यात्री आते जाते रहते हैं	baRaa daalaan yaatrii aatee jaatee rahatee hai	lobby traveller, tourist keep coming and going
स्वागत अधिकारी अधिकारी नाभी वेधरा	svaagata adhikaarii adhikaarii caabhii (f) beeyaraa (m)	the receptionist officer key. a page, a bearer (m.), a waiter
द्वारा विनम्र परिचय सहायता करना दर्शनीय स्थान	dvaaraa vinamara paricaya (m) sahaayataa karanaa darSaniiya sthaana	by civil, polite introduction to help places which are worth seeing
सूची नाट्यगृह जगह कारण प्रवास करना सुखद सुखद होना नगर दर्शन के लिये कारें पर्याप्त हैं पर्याप्त प्रबंध करना आवश्यकता पड़ना मार्गदर्शक भाषान्तरकार विदेशी	suucii (f) naatya graha (m) jagaha kaaraNa pravaasa karanaa sukhada sukhada boonaa nagara darSann kee liyee kaarēē (f) paryaapata hai paryaapata prabandha karanaa aavaSyakataa paRanaa maargadarSaka bhaaSaantrakaara videeSii	guide-book theatre place, seat reason tour comfortable to be comfortable for seeing the city cars are available enough, sufficient to arrange to be in need of guides interpreter foreign

पाठ पन्द्रह (१५)

मुद्रा के बदले इच्छानुसार	mudraa kee badalee ic'chaanusaara	currency in exchange for according to one's wishes
सेवाएं प्राप्त होना	seevaaēē praapata hoonaa	services to be available

LESSON FIFTEEN 15

Fifteenth 15th Lesson

THE HOTEL

पाठ पन्द्रह (१५)

There are many good hotels in Bombay and you are nearly always sure of finding rooms in one of them.

Still it's better to reserve a room in advance.

Many Indian hotels are modern and very comfortable. In all large towns you can book a single room or a double room with an attached bath.

Also most hotel rooms are air-conditioned and so are comfortable even in the hottest weather.

You will find hotels in Bombay just the same as hotels in other large cities of the world.

As you enter a hotel you come into a large lounge where visitors are constantly coming and going.

First of all you go to the reception desk and get the key of your room. Then the page takes you up to your room in a lift.

The hotel staff are always courteous and help you if you do not know your way about the town.

They will tell you where to go and what to see.

They will book seats for you at the cinema or the theatre and do all they can to make your stay a pleasant one.

To move about in the town there are buses, electric trains and cars.

Special buses and taxis can be arranged for tourists.

Guides and interpreters are available if required.

You can change your money at the hotel.

You can also buy post-cards and stamps for letters to your friends.

You can buy foreign newspapers too, if you wish.

In fact you will be very happy in Indian hotels and will find the service excellent.

LESSON No. 16

paaTHa solaha

पाठ सोलह (१६)

सोलह	soolaha
सोलहवाँ	soolahvāā
बुक करना	buka karanaa
लीजिए होटल आ गया	liijie hooTal aa gayaa
सामान	saamaan
सेवक	seevaka
उत्तरवाहिए	uttarvaaiiye
उत्तरवाना	uttaryaanaa
प्रतीक्षा करना	pratiikSaa karanaa
देर मत लगाईयेगा	deera mata lagaaiiyeegaa
देर लगाना	deera lagaanaa
प्रयत्न करना	prayatana karanaa
क्या सेवा कर सकती हूँ	kyaa seevaa kar sakatii hūū?
सेवा करना	seevaa karanaa
तो भी चलेगा	too bhiī calee gaa
लगभग	lagbhaga
ठहरना	THaharanaa
मेरा ख्याल है	meeraa khyaaala hai
शोर-गुल	Sooragula (m)
दृश्य	driSyā (m)
भरना	bharanaa
पता	pataa
व्यवसाय	vyavasaaya (m)
कार्य	kaarya
तारीख	taariikha
आना	aanaa
जन्मतिथि	janmatithi (f)
हस्ताक्षर	bastaakSara (m)
राष्ट्रीयता	raaSTriiyataa

sixteen
sixteenth
to get booked
here is the hotel
luggage, baggage
servant, employee
please get it unloaded
to unload
to wait
please do not be late
to be late
to try
what can I do for you?
to render services,
to serve
it will do
almost
to stay, to halt
I think
noise
scene
to fill
address
profession
work
date
to arrive, to come
date of birth
signature
nationality

LESSON SIXTEEN 16

Sixteenth 16th Lesson

BOOKING A ROOM IN THE HOTEL

पाठ सोलह (१६)

Here is the hotel.

If you'll see about the luggage and pay the taxi driver I'll go in and see about the room.

Where shall I find you?

There, in the lobby.

I'll wait for you there. Please don't be long.

Don't worry, I'll come as soon as I can.

Can I help you?

Can you let me have some accommodation, I want two single rooms, but if I can get a double room even that will do,

We're practically full up, but I'll see. How long do you intend to stay here?

I expect we shall be here for a week at least, perhaps a fortnight.

Yes, you can have a double room on the first floor.

It has a bathroom attached to it, and it is not noisy.

Has the room a good view?

Yes, it looks out over the bay and you can see the "Gateway of India".

Very good, we'll take it.

Here's the key. The page will show you up to your room.

I'll have your baggage sent up to your room.

Meanwhile please complete this form:—

Name.....
Address.....
Nationality.....
Business.....
Date of Birth.....
Date of Arrival.....
Signature.....

Is that all?

Yes, that's all, thank you.

paaTHa satraha

पाठ सत्रह (१७)

सत्रह	satraha	seventeen
सत्रहवाँ	satrahavāa	seventeenth
ऊपर की तस्वीर में	uupara kii tasvīra mēē	in the above picture
मेहमानों की दोहियाँ	mechamaanoō kii Tooliāā	groups of guests
तीन व्यक्तियों का	tiina vyaktiyōō kaa	of three persons
उपरोक्त	uparookta	above-mentioned
एक दूसरे के निकट	eeka duusaree kee nikaTa	near each other
निकट	nikaTa	near
आनंद लेना	aananda leenaa	to enjoy
चिकन बिरियानी	cikan biriyaanii	a rice preparation
मसालेदार	masaaleedaara	spicy
तंदूरी रोटी	tanduuri rooTii	bread like a pancake
नर्गिसी कोफ्तों	nargisii koftaa	cooked in an oven
		a meat preparation
		made of mince meat
		and cooked in gravy
नान	naana	a kind of bread
परांठे	paraaTHee	a kind of fried bread
पकाना	pakaanaa	to cook
नाना प्रकार	naanaa prakaara	of various kinds
रोटी	rooTii	bread
तन्दूर	tanduura (m)	oven
सट्टी	bhaTTHii	furnace
भिन्न होना	bhin'na hoonaa	to be different
अक्सर	aksara	usually
मिर्च	mirca	chillies
मसाले	masaalee	spices
मालिक	maalika	owner
के अनुसार	kee anusaara	in accordance with
चावल	caavala	rice
पदार्थ	padaartha (m)	articles
आटा	aaTaa (m)	flour
इडली	iDalii	a food preparation
साम्बर	saambara	"
डोसा	doosaa	"
उपमा	upamaa	"
पश्चिम भारत	paScim bhaarat	West India
श्रीखण्ड	SriiKHaNDa	a food preparation

पाठ सत्रह (१७)

पूरी	puurii (f)	a food preparation
भेलपूरी	bheela puurii (f)	" " "
भजिया	bhajiya	" " "
आलू छोले	aaluu choolee (m)	" " "
पूरी कचौड़ी	puurii kacauRii (f)	" " "
उत्तर भारत	uttar bhaarat	north India
कबाब	kabaab	meat balls or cutlets
		made of minced meat
		and deep fried
बेचना	beecanaa	to sell
बिकना	bikanaa	to be sold
दही	dahii	yoghurt, curd
पेय	peeya (m)	drink
लस्सी	las'sii (f)	buttermilk
लोकप्रिय	lookapriya (m)	popular
भोजन संबंधी	bhooran sambandhii	regarding food
इस लिए	is liee	therefore
विशालता	viSaalataa	vastness
रुचियों	ruchiōō	tastes
रुचि	ruchi	taste
परोसने पढ़ते हैं	proosanee paRatee hāi	they have to serve,
		they have to cater for
परोसना	proosanaa	to serve

LESSON SEVENTEEN 17

Seventeenth 17th Lesson

AT THE RESTAURANT

पाठ सत्रह (१७)

In a city there are lot of restaurants.
 All the large hotels have restaurants.
 In the picture you can see one such restaurant.
 Each party of guests has its own table.
 In the picture you can see groups of men and women eating
 their meals.
 A waiter is serving at one of the tables.
 Another is carrying some glasses and jug of water on a tray.
 That family of four in the right hand corner is enjoying typical
 Indian dishes.

पाठ सत्रह (१७)

Father is eating "chicken Biryani". This is a delicious dish made of fried rice and spiced chicken.

Mother does not seem to be fond of rice.

She prefers "Tandoori Roti" and "Nargisi koftas".

"Tandoori Roti", "Naan" and "parathas" are different kinds of Indian bread.

There is also "Tandoori chicken", which is delicious too.

A "Tandoor" is large earthen oven.

Indian food differs from western food. Indian food is usually hot and spicy.

India being a vast country, people living in different states have different tastes and different ways of cooking.

The restaurants have therefore to cater to the requirements of many different tastes.

The South Indian restaurants generally prepare vegetarian food.

Their special preparations are "Idli", "Sambhar", "Dosai", "Upma" etc.

The restaurants in the Western part of India serve delicacies like "Shrikhand", "Bhel-puri" and "Bhajia", etc.

The North Indian restaurants specialise in "Aloo-Cholee", "Kabab", "Puri", "Kachori" etc.

The drink "Lassi", prepared from curd, is very popular.

In spite of difference in tastes with regard to food there are certain dishes which are popular with people from all parts of the country.

Therefore in the large Indian cities one may find all the above-mentioned types of restaurants situated side by side.

LESSON No. 18

paaTHa aTHaaraaha

पाठ अठारह (१८)

अठारह	aTHaaraaha	eighteen
अठारहवाँ	aTHaarahavāā	eighteenth
आज्ञा देना	aagyaa deenaa	to give order
बताना	bataanaa	to tell, to show
भोजन सूची	bhoojana suucii (f)	menu
जानकारी देना	jaankaarii deenaa	to give information
चुनना	cunanaa	to select
भूख	bhuukha (f)	appetite
कम	kama	less

पाठ अठारह (१८)

भूख कम है	bhuukha kam hai	not very hungry
बचना	bacanaa	to be left, to be saved
बचाना	bacaanaa	to save
मुर्गा	murGa (m)	a cock, a fowl
मटन कोफता	maTana koofataa	non vegetarian meat preparations
शामी कबाब	Saami kabaaba	}
सू	soo	
बाद में	baada mēē	that
हुजूर	huzuura	later on, afterwards
आलू पनीर	aaluu paniira (m)	sir
		preparation made of
		Potatoes and cheese
बैंगन	baigana (m)	brinjal
भुर्ता	bhurtaa (m)	a preparation of brinjals
पनीर	paniira (m)	cheese
चपाती	capaatii (f)	a kind of bread
तवा	tavaa (m)	hot plate
फुल्का	fulkaa	a kind of a pancake
तैयार करना	taiyaar karanaa	to prepare
पालक	paalaka	spinach
हरी मिर्च	harii mirac	green chilli
पसन्द में भिन्नता है	pasand mēē bhinnataa hai	our tastes differ
हरी	harii	green
चटनी	caTanii	pickles, sauce
लाना	laanaa	to bring

LESSON EIGHTEEN 18

Eighteenth 18th Lesson

ORDERING A MEAL

पाठ अठारह (१८)

Is this table free waiter?

No, sir, these two tables have just been reserved by telephone, but that one over there is free.

All right, let me have the menu please.

Here's the menu, sir. It is the menu for both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food.

पाठ अठारह (१८)

Mr. Khanna, please choose any dish you like.
I don't want much to eat, I'm not very hungry.
Waiter, I'll have roast chicken.
I'm sorry, sir, the roast chicken is finished.
Well, then, I'll have "Tandoori chicken".
Will you have "Tandoori Roti" with it or "Nan"?
I'd prefer to have "Nan".
"Shami Kabab" and "Mutton Kofta" are our speciality.
We'll try them later.
What will you have, sir?
I'll have "Aloo Paneer", "Bengan Bhurta" and Curds. I don't
much care for "Tandoori Roti" or "Nan". I'll have "Chapaties" or
"phulka".
Would you care to have "Paratha"? spinach is also ready.
No, I won't have "Paratha" and I don't want spinach either.
If however, chutney prepared from green chillies is ready I would like
to have some and also buttermilk.
Would you like to hear some music, Mr. Khanna?
I'd love to. But here our tastes differ. You like Indian music and I
prefer western music.
That doesn't matter. You are my guest, so the choice is yours.
Waiter, let's have some western music, please.

LESSON No. 19

paaTHa unniisa

पाठ उन्नीस (१९)

उन्नीस	unniisa	nineteen
उन्नीसवाँ	unniisavāā	nineteenth
अंक, समय और तारीख	anka, samaya aur taariiKHa	numerals, time & date
समय मालूम	samaya maaluum	I wish to know
करना चाहता हूँ	karanaa caahataa hūū	the time
मालूम करना	maaluum karanaa	to enquire
घड़ीसाज	ghaRiisaaza	watch maker
मरम्मत	marammata (f)	repair.
सफ़ाई	safaaii (f)	cleaning
विनियमित करना	viniyamita karanaa	to set, to adjust, to regulate
कठिनाई	kaTHinaaii	difficulty
घंटा	ghāTaa	an hour
इत्यादि	ityaadi	etc.

पाठ उन्नीसवाँ (१९)

डेढ़	DeeRHa	one and a half
आधा	aadhaa	half
ढाई	DHaaii	two and a half
जोड़ना	jooRanaa	to add, to affix
आधी रात	aadhii raata (f)	midnight
दोपहर	doopahara	noon
संख्या	sankhyaa (f)	number
चौथाई	cauthaaii	a quarter
सवा	savaa	one and a quarter
पौना	paunaa	three quarters
आठ बजकर पाँच मिनट	aaTHa bajakara pāac miniTa	5 minutes past 8
नौ बजने में बीस मिनट	nau bajanee mēē Biisa miniTa	twenty minutes to nine
चलना	calanaa	to be in vogue, to be prevalent
पुराना	puraanaa	old
रोमन	roomana	Roman
यों	yōō	like this
सौ	sau	one hundred
सोना	soonaa	gold
पट्टा	paTaa	strap
चमड़ा	camaRaa	leather
चमड़े का	camaRee kaa	of leather
चमड़े का पट्टा	camaRee kaa paTaa	leather strap

LESSON NINETEEN 19

Nineteenth 19th Lesson

NUMERALS, TIME AND DATE

पाठ उन्नीसवाँ (१९)

If I want to know the time, I look at my watch.
I've got a gold wrist watch.
It has a leather strap.
It keeps fairly good time, but occasionally it goes wrong.
When it does that, I take it to a watch-maker. He repairs, cleans, and
regulates it.
You will not find it very difficult to tell the time in Hindi.
First of all let us deal with the hours.

पाठ उन्नीसवाँ (१९)

We say, it is one o'clock, two o'clock, three o'clock and so on. When it is half an hour past one o'clock it becomes half past one, and by adding half to two we get half past two.

For adding half to the numerals after two the word "Sadhe" is used; so, half past three is "Sadhe Teen" and half past four is "Sadhe Chaar" in Hindi.

Twelve o'clock may refer to exactly midnight or noon.

Then for the quarters the word "Sava" is used.

If it is a quarter less, then this is indicated by the word "Paunc"

It is a quarter past eight, it is a quarter to nine.

Time between eight and nine is indicated like this.

It is eight o'clock now.

It is five minutes past eight.

It is ten minutes past eight.

It is a quarter past eight.

It is twenty minutes past eight.

It is twenty-five minutes past eight.

It is half past eight.

It is twenty-five minutes to nine.

It is twenty minutes to nine.

It is a quarter to nine.

It is ten minutes to nine.

It is five minutes to nine.

It is nine o'clock.

In India two calendars are followed.

The traditional Indian Calendar and the Roman Calendar.

LESSON No. 20

paaTHa biisa

पाठ बीस (२०)

बीस	biisa	twenty
बीसवाँ	biisavā	twentieth
दिन	dina (m)	day
महीना	mahiinaa (m)	month
पूछना	puuchanaa	to ask, to enquire
रविवार	ravivaara (m)	Sunday
सोमवार	soomavaara (m)	Monday
मंगलवार	mangalavaara (m)	Tuesday
बुधवार	budhavaara (m)	Wednesday
गुरुवार	guruvaara (m)	Thursday
शुक्रवार	Sukravaara (m)	Friday
शनिवार	Sanivaara (m)	Saturday

पाठ बीस (२०)

मान लीजिये	maana liijiye	suppose
मानना	maananaa	to take for granted,
		to suppose, to assume,
		to agree
कौनसा दिन होगा	kaunasaa dina hoogaa	what day will it be
परसों	parasōo	the day after
		tomorrow, the day
		before yesterday
बधाई	badhaaii	congratulations,
		greeting, good wishes
जन्मतिथि	janama titi	date of birth
मृत्यु	mrityu	death
पूर्ण	puurNa	complete, full
विश्वास नहीं किया	viSvaasa nahii	cannot
आ सकता	kiyaa jaa sakataa	be trusted
तेज	teeza	fast, quick
सुस्त	susta	slow, lazy, dull
धीमी	dhiiimii	slow
विश्वास करना	viSvaasa karanaa	to trust

LESSON TWENTY 20

Twentieth 20th Lesson

DAYS AND MONTHS: ASKING THE TIME

पाठ बीस (२०)

Do you know the days of the week ?

Yes; Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Now, let's assume that today is Wednesday What day will tomorrow be ?

Thursday.

And the day after tomorrow ?

Friday.

पाठ बीस (२०)

What day was it yesterday?
It was Tuesday.
And the day before yesterday?
Monday.
Last Monday was my birthday.
Was it? Well, many happy returns of the day.
Thank you. Now let's have the names of the months—January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
These are the names of the months according to the Roman Calendar.
Now please tell me the names of the months according to the Indian Calendar.
These are the names of the months according to the Indian Calendar.
Chaitra, Baisakh, Jayeshtha, Ashadh, Shravan, Bhadrapad, Aashvin, Kartik, Margshirsh, Posh, Maagh and Falgun.
Can you tell me Mahatma Gandhi's date of birth and the date on which he died according to these two calendars?
Oh! Yes. According to the Roman Calendar, Mahatma Gandhi was born on the 2nd October, 1869 and died on 30th January 1948.
According to the Indian Calendar he was born on 12th Bhadrapad 1790 and died on 5th Posh 1869.
Can you tell me the right time, please?
Well, my watch says five past two, but it's no use relying on it, because sometimes it's fast and sometimes it's slow.

LESSON No. 21

paaTHa ik'kiisa

पाठ इक्कीस (२१)

इक्कीस	ikkiisa	twenty-one
इक्कीसवीं	ikkiisavāā	twenty-first
भारतीय मुद्रा	bhaaratliya mudraa	Indian currency
मुद्रा	mudraa (f)	currency, a seal
आवश्यक	aavaSyaka	necessary
दशमलव	daSamalava	decimal
पद्धति	paddhati (f)	system
प्रचलित	pracalita	to be current, to be in use
वैज्ञानिक	vaigyaanika	scientific
सरल	sarala	simple
आसान	aasaan	easy
देखिये	deekhiyee	please see, look

पाठ इक्कीस (२१)

हिसाब करना	hisaaba karanaa	to calculate
प्रधान	pradhaana	main, principal
सिकका	sik'kaa (m)	coin
रुपया	rupayaa (m)	rupee
इकाईयों में	iikaaiyōō mēē	into units
इकाई	iikaaii (f)	unit
बटा हुआ है	baTaa huaa hai	is divided
बाँटना	bāāTanaa	to divide
पैसा	paisaa (m)	paisa
बहुवचन	bahuvacana	plural
इसलिए	isaliee	therefore
पच्चीस	pacciis	twenty five
पचास	pacaasa	fifty
भाग देना	bhaaga deenaa	to divide
भाग दिया जा सकता है	bhaaga diyaa jaa sakataa hai	can be divided
बड़ी भारी संख्या में	baRii bhaarii sankhyaa mēē	in very large numbers
भारी	bhaarii	heavy, expensive
कागज	kaaGaza (m)	paper
ज्यादा	zayaadaa	much
बड़ी रकमों के लिये	baRii raqamōō kee liyee	for big amounts
हजार	hazaar	thousand
सोना	soonaa (m)	gold
दुकानदार	dukaandaara (m)	shop keeper
स्टाम्प	staamp	stamp
लौटाना	lauTanaa	to return
अथवा	athavaa	or
यदि	yadi	if
बदलनी हो	badalanii hoo	wish to change
प्रबंध	prabandha	arrangement
विदेशी	videeSii	foreigner
हवाई अड्डा	havaaii aDDaa	airport

LESSON TWENTY-ONE 21

Twenty-first 21st Lesson

INDIAN CURRENCY

पाठ इक्कीस (२१)

Now it is necessary for you to know something about Indian money.
 India uses the decimal system of currency.
 It is a scientific and simple system.
 You see how simple it is to calculate.
 India's principal coin is the rupee.
 The rupee is divided into a hundred parts.
 Each part is called a "paise".
 The plural of paise is "paise".
 One hundred paise make a rupee.
 There are paise, two paise, five paise, ten paise, twenty-five paise and fifty paise coins.
 There are not many rupee coins.
 Usually the rupee is available in paper notes.
 The two rupee note is also in common use.
 For larger sums there are five rupee notes, ten rupee notes, and twenty rupee notes.
 There are also hundred rupee and thousand rupee notes.
 There are no gold coins in circulation.
 If you buy something worth ten paise and give the shop-keeper a twenty-five paise coin, he will give you fifteen paise change.
 If a stamp costs fifteen paise, you give the clerk at the post office counter one ten paise coin and one five paise coin, or three five paise coins.
 You can change your money at banks or at your hotel.
 Foreign tourists always need some Indian currency as soon as they land.
 So there is an official exchange counter at the airport.
 Those who come by sea can change their money on the ship itself.
 To sum up: in a rupee there are:
 20 coins of 5 Paise, or 10 coins of 10 Paise,
 or 4 coins of 25 Paise, or 2 coins of 50 Paise.

LESSON No. 22

paaTHa baaiisa

पाठ बाईस (२२)

बाईस	baaiisa	twenty-two
बाईसवाँ	baaiisavāā	twenty-second
विनिमय दर	vinimaya dara (f)	exchange rate
रेज़गारी	reezgaarii	small change
देख लीजिये	deekha liijiye	please check, please see
पाँच सौ	pāāc sau	five hundred
चालीस	caaliis	forty
तीस	tiis	thirty
खाता	khaataa (m)	account
खोलना	khoolanaa	to open
खिड़की	khiRkii	window, counter
परिचय पत्र	paricaya patra	letter of introduction
मालूम है	maaluuma hai	I know
जमा करना	jamaa karanaa	to deposit
निकालना	nikaalanaa	to withdraw, to take out
रकम	rakama	amount

LESSON TWENTY-TWO 22

Twenty-second 22nd Lesson

AT THE BANK

पाठ बाईस (२२)

Can you change me some money, please?
 Certainly. Which currency do you wish to change?
 I have some francs, dollars, roubles and a few pounds.
 You'd better count them.
 At the present rate of exchange all these work out to five hundred and forty rupees, thirty paise. (Rs. 540.30). which notes do you want?
 Please give me five hundred in hundreds, forty in tens and the rest in small change.
 Here you are. Five notes of a hundred, four notes of ten, and the small change.
 Thank you.
 Please count the money and make sure that it is five hundred and forty rupees and thirty paise.

पाठ बार्स (२२)

By the way I should like to open an account here.
Please see the clerk at window number five.
Namaste. I should like to open an account with you.
What kind of account, sir, current or savings?
Current.
For the current account you are required to produce a letter of introduction.
Yes, I know. Here is the letter.
This is all right. Please complete this form and then hand over the form and the money you wish to deposit to the clerk at the next window.
You will get a cheque book from there.
Thank you.
Please open a current account in my name. Here is the form and five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) in cash.
All right. Please give me your signature on this card exactly as you will sign your cheques.
Here is my signature.
Please wait for a while, I will give you your cheque book.

LESSON No. 23

paaTHa tee'liisa

पाठ तेईस (२३)

तेईस	tee'liisa	twenty-three
तेईसवाँ	tee'lisavāā	twenty-third
डाकघर	Daakaghara (m)	post office
शहर	Sahara (m)	city
क़सबा	qasabaa (m)	town
सामान्य	saamaanya	ordinary
पहचानना	pahchananaa	to recognise
लाल	laala	red
रंग	ranga (m)	colour
रंगना	ranganaa	to paint, to colour
किनारे	kinaree (m)	bank side, border, shore
स्थान	sthaana (m)	place
सुविधाजनक	savidhaajanak	convenient
बीमा	blimaa (m)	insurance
पैसे देकर	paisee deckara	on payment
इस दशा में	isa daSaa mēē	in such a situation
दशा	daSaa	state, condition

पाठ तेईस (२३)

जिम्मेदारी	zim'meedaarii	responsibility
पूरी पूरी जिम्मेदारी	puurii puurii zim'meedaarii	full responsibility
नुक़सान	nuqasaana	loss
पूरा करना	puuraa karanaa	to make good, to fulfil, to finish, to complete
तार	taara	telegram
तार भेजना	taara bheejanaa	(you) wish to send
चाहते हैं	caahatee hāī	a telegram
कई बार	kaii baara	many times
बार	baara	turn, occasion
तुरंत वितरण	turant vitraNa	express delivery
डाकिया	Daakiyaa (m)	postman
निर्धारित	nirdhaarita	appointed, fixed
कर्मचारी	karmacaarii	official
लाभ	laabha	gain, benefit
सेवाओं से लाभ	seevaaōō see laabha	clients, customer
उठानेवाले	uTHaaneevaalee	for every work
हर काम के लिये	hara kaamakee liyee	correct, right
सही	sahii	so that
ताकि	taaki	to be wasted, to be destroyed
बरबाद होना	barabaada hoanaa	to lift, to pick up, to raise
उठाना	uTHaanaa	weighing machine, scales
कांटा	kaanTaa	to weigh
तौलना	taulanaa	weight
वजन	vazana	weight
वजन के अनुसार	vazana kee anusaara	according to weight
उचित	ucita	necessary, suitable
गलियाँ	galiyāā	streets
दवा फ़रोश	davaa farooSa	chemist
सार्वजनिक	saarvajanika	public call
टेलिफोन के डिब्बे	Teeliifoona kee dīb'bee	boxes
सार्वजनिक	saarvajanik	public
नम्बर घुमाना	nambara ghumaanaa	to dial (a number)
घुमाना	ghumaanaa	to turn, to revolve
घूमना	ghuumanaa	to turn (transitive)
सरकाना	sarakaanaa	to push
मूल्य	mulaya	price, value
अतिरिक्त	atirikat	extra
टिकट	TikaT	stamp

LESSON TWENTY-THREE 23

Twenty-Third 23rd Lesson

THE POST OFFICE

पाठ तेईस (२३)

Every town and city has a Post Office.

A Post Office can be found in almost any village as well.

If you want to post an ordinary letter it is not necessary for you to go to the post office.

You can drop it into the nearest pillar-box (letter-box).

It is easy to recognise the pillar-boxes.

They are painted red and are placed in prominent positions outside Post Offices, on the pavements or at suitable places in side streets.

Of course, if you want your letter or parcel to be delivered to the addressee only you have to go to the Post Office, pay extra postage and have it registered.

You can also have your letter or parcel insured.

In this case it will cost more.

The advantage here is that the Post Office undertakes the responsibility of its delivery to the addressee.

If anything goes wrong the Postal Department is liable for making good the loss.

If you want to send a telegram you can go to a Telegraph Office, although telegrams are also accepted at some post offices.

You can also dictate them over the telephone.

Pillar-boxes are emptied several times a day

Letters for which extra postage for express delivery is paid are delivered like a telegram, by special messenger.

Here is a picture of the inside of a Post Office. On the inner side of the counter are clerks and on the other side there are the customers.

One is buying postage stamps, another is registering a letter and a third is writing out a telegram.

For each different purpose you must go to the right counter.

In this way you don't have to waste your time.

Each counter has a little signboard describing the service available at that window.

If you want to send a parcel you hand it over to the clerk.

He will first weigh it on the scales and will tell you the correct value of stamps to stick on the parcel

In most post offices and also in the streets, restaurants, chemist shops and at several other places there are public telephone boxes.

You can telephone from these places.

LESSON No. 24

paaTHa caubiisa

पाठ चौबीस (२४)

चौबीस
चौबीसवाँ
डाकघर में
नज़दीक
रास्ता बतला सकते हैं

आमारी
पहुँच जायेगा
पहुँचना
अगर आप चाहते हैं
चाहना

लिफाफा
अंतर्देशीय
बाकी पैसे
दे रहें
यह हैं आप के
बाकी पैसे
माफ़ कीजिए

caubiisa
caubisavāā
daakghar mēē
nazadiika
raastaa batalaa
sakatee hāī
aabhaarii
pahūca jaayecgaa
pahūcanaa
agara aapa caahatee hāī
caahanaa

lifaafaa
ātara deeSīiya
baaqii paisee
yee rahēe
yee hāī aapakee
baaqii paisee
ma'aafa kiijiyee

twenty-four
twenty-fourth
inside the post-office
near by
can you
show me the way
grateful
will reach
to reach
if you wish
to desire, to wish,
to want, to love
envelope
inland
balance amount, change
here are/is
here is the balance/
your change
excuse me

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR 24

Twenty-fourth 24th Lesson

AT THE POST OFFICE

पाठ चौबीस (२४)

Can you direct me to the nearest post office?

Yes, it's on the main road straight on. I am going in that direction myself. If you come with me I'll show you the place.

That's very kind of you.

There's the post office. Go into that red building with a dome.

Thank you.

I should like to send a telegram, where can I get a form?

Here's a telegram form.

Can you tell me if this telegram will reach Delhi by this evening?

Yes, but if you want it to reach even earlier then you should send an express telegram.

पाठ चौबीस (२४)

Then make it express, please.

Can I phone my friend in Calcutta from here?

Yes, you can. Please give the Calcutta number and also your friend's name. You should also deposit charges for a call for three minutes.

As soon as we can get Calcutta on the line you can talk to your friend.

I should also like to buy some stamps. Can you tell me where I can get them?

At the next counter.

Please give me ten fifteen paise stamps, five envelopes, fifteen inland letters and three post cards.

Here you are. The stamps, envelopes, inland letters and post cards.

And here is your change.

Thank you.

LESSON No. 25

paaTHa pac'ciisa

पाठ पच्चीस (२५)

पच्चीस	pac'ciisa	twenty-five
पच्चीसवां	pac'ciisavāā	twenty-fifth
यात्रा	yaatraa (f)	travelling
यात्रा करना	yaatraa karanaa	to travel
मनोविनोद	manoovinooda	enjoyment
व्यापार	vyaapaar	business, trade
यातायात	yaataayaata	transport
साधन	saadhana (m)	facilities, means
अनेक	aneek	many, several
यातायात के साधन	yaataayaata kee saadhana	means of transport
लाख	laakha (m)	hundred thousand
लाखों	laakhōō	hundreds of thousands
उपयोग करना	upayooga karanaa	to use
तीव्र	tiivra	fast, quick
लम्बे सफर	lambee safara (m)	long journey
सफर	safara (m)	journey
रेलगाड़ी	reelgaarīi	train
संभव होना	sambhavaa hoonaa	to be possible
अधिकतर	adhikatarā	mostly
खड़ा होना	khaRaā hoonaa	to stand
छूटने का समय	chuuTancee kaa samaya	time of departure
चल रहे हैं	phira rahee hai	are running about

पाठ पच्चीस (२५)

फिरना

रुकना

जरूरत

जरूरतों को पूरा करने में

वर्ना

कतार

बहुदा

निराश होना

पत्रिकाएं

सामान

उपाहार गृह

प्रतीक्षालय

अवकाश

नदियाँ

जाल बिछा हुआ है

जाल

विछाना

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय

आम बात है

जहाज

बंदरगाह

माल असबाब

हवाई यात्रा

प्रगति कर चुकी है

प्रगति करना

वेगपूर्वक

हवाई उड़ान

हवाई अड्डा

उड़ान

phiranaa

rukanaa

zaruurata (f)

zaruuratōō koo puuraa
karaneē mēē

varnaa

qataara (f)

bahudaa

niraaSa hoonaa

patrikaaēē (f)

saamaana (m)

upaahaara grha (m)

pratiikSaalya (m)

avakaaSa (m)

nadiyāā

jaala bichaa huua hai

jaala

bichaanaa

atararaaSTriiya

aama baata hai

jahaaza (m)

bādaragaaha

maala asabaaba (m)

havaaīi yaatraa (f)

pragati kara cukīi hai

pragati karanaa

vegapuuvaka

havaaīi uRaana

havaaīi ad'daa

uRaana

to loiter, to revolve
to halt, to stop
requirement, need
in fulfilling the needs

otherwise
queue, line
mostly, often
to be disappointed,
to lose hope
periodicals, magazines
luggage, goods
eating house, restaurant
waiting room
spare time, leisure
rivers

there is a network
net

to spread
international
is common
ship
port

luggage, goods
air travel
has progressed
to progress
fast, quick
flight
airport
to fly

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE 25

Twenty-Fifth 25th Lesson

TRAVELLING

पाठ पच्चीस (२५)

Those who wish to travel either for pleasure or on business can use various means of travel.

Millions of people in India use the bicycle.

Quite a few own a motor-cycle which is a quick and cheap way of travelling.

With a car one can travel comfortably. Still most of us travel by trains.

Look at this picture of a railway station.

A train is standing at the platform.

It is ready to leave.

Some of the passengers are looking out of the window watching the late-comers.

They are hurrying along looking for empty seats.

The engine is ready to pull the train out of the station.

On another platform a train has just come in.

Passengers are getting out of it.

Passengers must book their seats in advance.

Those who have not bought their tickets beforehand have to wait in long queues at the booking office, and quite often meet with disappointment.

At the bookstalls people are choosing books, magazines or newspapers for the journey.

At the left luggage counter some passengers are depositing or withdrawing their luggage.

Further along there is a refreshment room where people are snatching a hasty meal.

Those with time to spare are sitting in the waiting rooms.

There are many rivers criss-crossing the country, so river traffic is common.

There are large ships that cross the seas from one continent to another.

India has some beautiful harbours. Ships from all countries of the world carry goods and passengers to and from India.

The Indian air network is now highly developed.

Businessmen and important government officials mostly travel by air because this is the quickest way of travelling.

LESSON No. 26

प्राठ छब्बीस (२६)

पाठ छब्बीस (२६)

छब्बीस	chab'biisa	twenty-six
छब्बीसवाँ	chab'biisavāā	26th
कुली	kulii (m)	porter
साहब	saahaba	master
गाड़ी	gaaRii (f)	train
आठ बजे की गाड़ी से	aaTHa bajee kii gaaRii see	by the 8 o'clock train
पहले दर्जे का टिकट	pahalee darjee kaa TikaTa	first class ticket
जगहा	jagaha (f)	seat
सुरक्षित	surakSit	reserved
जाना चाहिये	jaanaa caahiyee	should go
वजन करवा कर	vazana karvaa kar	to have it weighed
बिस्तर	bistara	bedding
वजन	vazana	weight
ध्यान रखो	dhyaana rakhoo	please keep an eye on
ध्यान रखना	dhyaana rakhanaa	to look after
साथ	saatha	with
प्रतीक्षा करना	pratiikSaa karanaa	to wait
मजदूरी	mazduurii	wages
पढ़ने के लिये	paRnee kee liyee	for reading
उपन्यास	upanyaasa (m)	novel
जासूसी कथा	jaasusii katha	detective story
इन्तजार करना	intazaara karanaa	to wait
लेखक	leekhaka	writer, author

LESSON TWENTY-SIX 26

Twenty-sixth 26th Lesson

AT A RAILWAY STATION

पाठ छब्बीस (२६)

Porter, will you see to my luggage?

Where shall I take it, sir?

I'm going by the 8 o'clock train to Howrah.

I'm travelling first class and I have reserved a seat.

You're carrying too much luggage sir.

These three large trunks should go in the luggage-van.

पाठ छव्वीस (२६)

All right. I'll have them weighed and labelled.
Meantime will you look after the suitcase and bedding which I'm taking with me in the compartment.
The train for Howrah leaves from platform nine.
I shall be waiting for you there.
Here you are, sir. Here is your compartment and this is your seat.
I've put your suitcase and bedding on the upper berth.
What time do we get to Howrah?
At 9 a.m. the day after tomorrow.
Here's your money.
What sir? So little? Give me another rupee at least.
All right, here you are.
Would you like to buy some novels or detective stories, Sir?
Yes, let me see what you've got.
I've got a wide choice in paperbacks.
I'll take these two. How much for these?
Five rupees and ten paise, for the two, please.
Let me see that Hindi book.
This is Prem Chand's "Godaan".
I'll buy this too, Prem Chand is my favourite author.

LESSON No. 27

paaTHa sataaaisa

पाठ सत्ताईस (२७)

सत्ताईस	sataaaisa	twenty-seven
सत्ताईसवीं	sataaaisavāā	twenty-seventh
देश	deeSa (m)	country
हरक	hareeka	each one
बिशासता	viSaalataa	vastness
उत्तर	uttara (m)	north
दक्षिण	dakSiNa (m)	south
पश्चिम	paScima (m)	west
पूर्व	puurva (m)	east
बंगाल	bāgaala	the state of Bengal
मध्य भाग	madhya bhaaga	central part
एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में	eeke koonee see duusaree koonee mēē	from one corner to the other corner
सड़क	saRaka (f)	road, high way
प्रगति	pragati (f)	progress
पाना	paanaa	to receive, to obtain, to get

पाठ स्ताईस (२७)

भाषा	bhaaSaa (f)	language
बोलियाँ	booliyāā	dialects
पर्वतमालाएँ	parvatamaalaaēē	mountain ranges
सिंधु	sindhu (m)	Indus
गंगा	gangaa (f)	Ganges (river)
गणतन्त्र	gaNatantra	republic
सरकार	sarakaara (f)	government
जनता	janataa (f)	public, people
साल	saala (m)	year
बालिग	baaliGa	an adult above 21 years
नागरिक	naagrika	citizen
मत	mata (m)	vote, opinion, faith
अधिकारी होना	adhikaarii hoonaa	to have the right, to be authorized, to be entitled to
संविधान	sāvidhaana (m)	constitution
लिखित संविधान	likhita sāvidhaana	written constitution
मौलिक अधिकार	maulika adhikaara	fundamental right
राष्ट्रध्वज	raaSTra dhavaja	national flag
तिरंगा	tirāgaa	tricolour
केसरी	keesarii	saffron
सफ़ेद	safeeda	white
हरा	haraa	green
गहरा	gaharaa	dark, deep
पट्टी	paTTii	stripe
चक्र	chakra (m)	wheel
कवि	kavi	poet
रचित	racit	composed, created
रचना	racanaa	composition, creation
गीत	giit	song
उन्नीस सौ पच्चास	unniis sau paccaas	nineteen hundred and fifty
राष्ट्रीय गीत	raaSTriiya giita	National anthem
स्वीकृत	saviikrita	accepted

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN 27

Twenty-seventh 27th Lesson

INDIA

पाठ सत्ताईस (२७)

India has a number of States.
Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh are in the North.
In the South are Andhra, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnatak.
In the East are Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.
In the West are Gujarat and Maharashtra.
In the center of the country is Madhya Pradesh.
In addition there are a few small states like Meghalaya etc.
For travelling in India there are networks of railways and roads.
Air travel is also highly developed.
Many principal languages and dialects are spoken in the country.
These languages are well developed both in their spoken and literary aspects.
India is a country of great rivers and mountain ranges.
Some of the important rivers of the country are the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Godavari, the Kaveri, the Narmada and the Tapti.
Mountain ranges include the Himalayas in the North, and the Vindhyachal in the South.
India is a democratic Republic.
The Government is elected by the people.
Every adult citizen is entitled to a vote.
The country has a written constitution.
It guarantees certain fundamental rights to the citizens.
The national flag of India is tricolour.
It has three colours—it has saffron at the top, white in the middle and dark green below that.
In the centre of the white band there is a deep blue wheel.
Rabindranath Tagore's song 'Jana Gana Mana' was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 26th, 1950.

LESSON No. 28

paaTHa aT'THaaIisa

पाठ अट्ठाईस (२८)

अट्ठाईस	aT'THaaIisa	twenty-eight
अट्ठाईसवां	aT'THaaIisavāā	twenty-eighth
पर्यटन कार्यालय	paryaTana kaaryaalaya	tourist office
सीधा	siidhaa	straight
सामने	saamanee	in front of
सूचना	suucanaa (f)	information
प्राप्त	paraapat	to get
पूछताछ	puucha'taacha	enquiry
महिला	mahilaa	lady
निर्भर है	nirbhara hai	depends
निर्भर होना	nirbhara hoonaa	to depend
शीघ्र	shiighra	soon, in a hurry
कार्यालय	kaaryaalaya (m)	office
सुझाव	sujhaava (m)	proposal
परन्तु	parantu	but
जल्दी होना	jaldii hoonaa	to be in a hurry
गुजरना	guzaranaa	to pass
आनंदप्रद	aanadaprada	full of joy, pleasant
तट	taTa	shore, bank
पूर्वी	puuravii	eastern
समय हाथ में रहता है	samaya haath mēe rahataa hai	there is time at hand (lit), your time is your own
सैर करना	saira karanaa	to tour, to stroll
फासले पर	faasalee para	at a distance
बढ़ाना	baRHaanaa	to increase
कृपा करना	kripaa karanaa	to be kind, to favour
सूचीपत्र	suuciiatra (m)	catalogue, information pamphlet
यात्रा की कम्पनी	yaatraa kii kampanii	travel agency
हवाई यात्रा	havaaii yaatraa	air travel
दर्शनीय	darSHaniiya	worth seeing, agreeable
दो हजार	doo hazaar	two thousand
छत्तीस	chattiis	thirty-six
स्थगित	sathagita	postponed
समुद्री जहाज	samudarii jahaaz	a ship
समुद्र	samudara	sea
जहाज	jahaaz	ship
बंगाल की खाड़ी	Bangaal kii khaaRii	Bay of Bengal

पाठ अट्ठाईस (२८)

लगभग	lagbhaga	almost
दक्षिणी	daKShiNii	southern
सब से उत्तम	sab see utama	best
स्वयं	savayam	(I) myself, by ones' self

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT 28

Twenty-eighth 28th Lesson

A JOURNEY FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA

पाठ अट्ठाईस (२८)

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the tourist office?
 Certainly. Go straight down this road as far as Flora Fountain.
 Then turn right and down Vir Nariman Road until you come to
 the Churchgate Railway Station.
 Just opposite is the tourist office.
 Thank you.
 Namaste. I should like to have some information.
 Namaste. Please see the lady over there at the enquiry counter.
 Namaste. I should like to go to Calcutta, what would you
 advise me to do?
 Well sir, it depends how much time you've got.
 If you want to go to Calcutta very quickly then I would recommend
 that you go to an airlines office and buy a ticket.
 There is a morning flight and an evening flight.
 In two and a quarter hours you will be in Calcutta.
 That's a good suggestion but I'm not in such a hurry as that
 to get there. I'd like to see some places on the way.
 In that case you could go by train.
 Calcutta is 2000 kilometers from here and you will arrive in
 about 36 hours.
 On the way you can break the journey and see some very interesting
 places.
 Can I go by ship as well?
 Certainly. That would be the longest route but then it would also
 be the most interesting.

पाठ अट्ठाईस (२८)

The ship sails by the states of Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala,
 Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh and then it reaches Calcutta via
 the Bay of Bengal.
 This would take me past practically all the states of Southern India.
 That's right, but the best thing to do is to go by car.
 This way you can spend as much time as you like and see a great
 deal of India before you reach Calcutta.
 May I have all this information in the form of a pamphlet, please?
 Certainly, you can get it from the opposite counter.
 Thank you.

LESSON No. 29

paaTHa unatiisa

पाठ उनत्तीस (२९)

उनत्तीस	unatiisa	twenty-nine
उनत्तीसवाँ	unatiisavāā	twenty-ninth
महत्वपूर्ण	mahatvapaurNa	important
भूमिगत	bhuunigata	subway, underground
गुफाओं	gunfaaōō	caves
भीड़	bhiiRa (f)	crowd
भूमि	bhuumi (f)	land, earth
पार करना	paara karanaa	to cross
खतर से खाली नहीं है	khataree see khaalii nahii hai	is not without danger
खतरा	khataraa (m)	danger
चिह्नित	cihnita	marked
सावधानी	saavadhaanii (f)	care
सड़क पार करना	saRaka paar karnaa	to cross the road
सड़क	saRak	road
पार करना	paar karnaa	to cross
दाईं ओर	daaii oor	to the right
दायीं	daayii	right
बायीं ओर	baaii oor	to the left
बायीं	baayii	left
सड़क पार करने की चिह्नित	saRak paar karnee kii cihnit	pedestrian crossing, places marked for crossing
जगमगा उठते हैं	jagamagaa uTThattee haii	are lit
जगमगाना	jagamagaanaa	to shine

पाठ उनतीस (२९)

रोशनी करना	rooSanii karanaa	to light
विज्ञापक बत्तियाँ	vigyaapaka bat'tiyāā (f)	neon signs
विज्ञापन	vigyaapana	advertisement
विज्ञापित वस्तुएं	vigyaapit vastuēē	advertised goods
उपाहार ग्रह	upaahaar graha	restaurant
सजी	sajii	decorated
दिन का सा	dina kaa saa	just like the day
सजाना	sajaanaa	to decorate

LESSON TWENTY-NINE 29

Twenty- Ninth 29th Lesson

A LANDMARK OF BOMBAY

पाठ उनतीस (२९)

At the moment we are in Flora Fountain.
It is an important landmark of Bombay.
From here you can go to Bori Bunder along this road.
It is called Dadabhai Naoroji Road.
To go to Colaba you have to walk along Mahatma Gandhi Road.
To cross over to the Churchgate Railway Station you have to go through the subway.
The "Gateway of India" is close by.
From Apollo Bunder you can take the ferry to the famous Elephanta Caves.
On both sides of the Dadabhai Naoroji Road there are huge buildings.
The ground floors are occupied by large shops, banks and restaurants.
On the road there is a constant stream of cars, taxis, buses and lorries.
The pavements are crowded with people.
It is dangerous to attempt to cross the road haphazardly.
You should cross at the marked crossings only.
At other places you should cross the roads only when the traffic is stopped either by a policeman on duty or by traffic lights.
Before crossing the road take care to look to your right and when you reach the middle of the road look to your left.
At night most of the streets are lit by electric lights, some streets have gas lights.
The main streets are flooded with light from the shop windows and the illuminated signs and advertisements.
So after dark the streets look as bright as in broad daylight.

LESSON No. 30

paaTHa tiisa

पाठ तीस (३०)

तीस	tiisa	thirty
तीसवाँ	tiisavāā	thirtieth
पूछना	puuchanaa	to ask, to enquire
रास्ता	raastaa (m)	way
महानगर पालिका	mahaanagarapaalika	municipal corporation
इमारत	imaarat	building
पैदल जाना	paidala jaanaa	to walk
मना	manaa	prohibited
चिंता मत कीजिये	cintaa mata kiijiye	do not worry
चिंता करना	cintaa karnaa	to worry
चीनी के बर्तन	ciinii kee bartan	crockery
फुटपाथ	fuṭpaath	pavement
मेहरबानी करना	meeharabaanii karanaa	to be kind
सौ गज के फासले पर	sau gaza kee faasaalee para	at a distance of 100 yards
वर्तन	bartana (m)	vessels, utensils
परदों का कपड़ा	pardōō kaa kapRaa	material for curtains
परदा	pardaa	curtain
परदे	pardee	curtains
पहुँचना	pahūcanaa	to reach
सावधान	saavdhaan	be careful, beware
बस पर चढ़ना	bas par caRnaa	to get on the bus
उतार दे	utaar dee	to put you down

LESSON THIRTY 30

Thirtieth 30th Lesson

ASKING THE WAY

पाठ तीस (३०)

What's this place called?
This is Pherozshah Mehta Road.
Can you tell me the way to Mohamedalli Road?
Certainly, go up Dadabhai Naoroji Road until you come to the Bombay Municipal Corporation Building. It's only a few minutes from Mohamedalli Road.
How long will it take me to get there?
If you walk, it will take you twenty minutes.

But by bus you will reach it in five minutes.
Where can I get the bus?
To catch the bus you should go to the bus stop opposite.
You mean across the road?
Yes, take care you don't get on the wrong bus. Normally all buses going to Byculla pass through Mohamedalli Road.
But it would be better if you ask the conductor before boarding the bus.
Also ask the conductor to put you off at Mohamedalli Road.
Thank you.
Conductor, will this bus take me to Mohamedalli Road?
Yes, sir, get in quickly.
Please don't go upstairs. It is full up.
Pass down the bus; there's a seat for you in the corner.
All right. Thank you
Smoking is not allowed on the bus.
Sorry, I didn't know that. I'll put my cigarette out.
Give me a ticket for Mohamedalli Road, please.
Here's a rupee note.
Here's your ticket and change.
Will you tell me when we get there?
Yes, sir, don't worry, I'll tell you where to get off.
Thank you.
This is your stop, Be careful as you get down.
Thank you.
I wish to buy some crockery. Can you tell me the way to the nearest china shop please?
Oh, yes. Cross the road here and walk along the pavement to your right. After about a hundred yards you will reach a block of shops where crockery is sold.
And where can I buy cloth for curtains?
For that you should go to the Mangaldas Market. Go down this street straight to Abdul Rahman Street. Then turn right and walk till you reach Mangaldas Market.
Is it very far?
No, it's just ten minutes' walk from here.
All right, thank you. I will buy the cloth first, and then go to buy the crockery.

paaTHa ikatiisa

पाठ अिकतीस (३१)

अिकतीस	ikatiisa	thirty-one
अिकतीसवाँ	ikatisavāā	thirty-first
दिल्ली की सैर	dil'li kii saira	sight seeing in Delhi
रुचि	ruci	interest
रुचि रखना	rucci rakhanaa	to have interest
शौक	Sauqa	hobby
शौक रखना	Sauqa rakhanaa	to have a hobby,
		to have a liking for
भवन	bhavana	building
स्थल	Sathal	place
स्थलों	Sathalōō	places
कार्यक्रम	karyakaram	programme
स्मरीदारी	KHarīdaarii	shopping
स्मारक	smaaraka (m)	memorial, monument
कला	kaḷaa (f)	art
पुराने	puraanee	old, ancient
नगर	nagara (m)	city
अनेक	aneeka	several
प्रमुख	pramukha	important, first, main
सामने	saamancee	in front
नदी	nadii (f)	river
बादशाह	baadSaaha (m)	king
लाल किला	laala qilaa (m)	red fort
बाजार	baazaara (m)	bazaar, market
समीप	samiipa	near
राष्ट्रपति भवन	raaSTrapati bhavana	president's house
संसद भवन	sansada bhavana	parliament house
मकबरा	maqabaraa (m)	tomb
रिक्शा	rikSaa (f)	riksha, carriage
टंगा	Taangaa (m)	tonga, a horse-
		drawn carriage
चिंतित	cintita	worried
चिंतित होना	cintita honaa	to be worried
प्राचीन	praaciin	old, ancient
आधुनिक	aadhunik	modern
ऐतिहासिक	eetihaasik	historical

LESSON THIRTY-ONE 31

Thirty-first 31st Lesson

VISIT TO DELHI

पाठ अिकतीस (३१)

If you are intending to stay in Delhi only for a few days you should prepare your programme according to your tastes, beforehand.

It is possible that you are interested in shopping or in visiting places of historical interest or other well-known buildings, monuments etc. You should therefore make your programme in such a way that you can do your shopping and sight-seeing at the same time.

Delhi is divided into two parts—one is New Delhi and the other is Old Delhi. Both have separate railway stations. In Palam near New Delhi is the airport.

If you travel by train to old Delhi you will see the Red Fort near the station. The road in front of it leads to the main market of old Delhi called Chandani Chowk. Very close by is Jama Masjid.

The main shopping centre of New Delhi is Connaught Place, in and around which there are shops from which you can buy articles both modern and antique. Among the famous buildings of New Delhi are Rashtrapati Bhavan, Sansad Bhavan, Vigyan Bhavan etc. Among other places of tourist interest are India Gate, Raj Ghat, Shanti Ghat, Old Fort, Kutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb. The best way to get around Delhi is by taxi, auto-rickshaw or bus.

LESSON No. 32

paaTHa bat'tiisa

पाठ बत्तीस (३२)

बत्तीस	bat'tiisa	thirty-two
बत्तीसवां	bat'tiisavāā	thirty-second
बारे में	baaree mēē	regarding, concerning
बर्गमील	varga miila	square miles
फैला हुआ है	failaa huaa hai	is spread
फैलना	failanaa	to spread

पाठ बत्तीस (३२)

यदि	yadi	if
संबंध जोड़ा जाता है	sambādha jooRaa jaataa hai	to connect with, is related to
जोड़ना	jooRanaa	to join, to connect
शताब्दि	Staabadi	century
खंडहर	khanDhar	ruins
सम्राट	samraaTa (m)	emperor
प्रत्येक	pratyeeeka	each
स्वतंत्रता दिवस	svatātrataa divasa (m)	independence day
स्वतंत्र	savtantra	independent
स्तम्भ	stambha	a pillar, a column
विश्वविद्यालय	vishav-vidaalaya	university
विश्व	vishava	universe
विज्ञान	vigyaa	knowledge, wisdom, science, learning
सुविधा	suvidhaa	facility
समारोह	samaarooha	gathering, assembly, function celebrated with great pomp & show
छोर	choora	edge, end
आकाशवाणी भवन	aakaaSavaaNii bhavana	all India radio building
ज्योतिष विद्या	jyootiSa vidyaa (f)	astrology, astronomy
धार्मिक	dhaarmika	religious
मंदिर	mandira (m)	temple
खरीदना	khariidnaa	to purchase

LESSON THIRTY-TWO 32

Thirty-Second 32nd Lesson

A CONVERSATION ABOUT DELHI

पाठ बत्तीस (३२)

If I want to see Delhi in two days, what should I do?

In two days you can see only a small part of Delhi.

Perhaps you don't know there are two parts of Delhi — old Delhi and New Delhi, and its area is several hundred square miles.

Well, in that case, what would you advise? What should I visit first?

If you are interested in historical places, then I suggest that you go to Maharauli, which is not far from New Delhi, and see the Kutub Minar.

The Kutub Minar is associated with Kutubudin, Prithviraj and even the kings before them.

Very near by is the Victory Monument of Vishnudhwaj of the fifth or sixth century.

A little way from Kutub Minar are the ruins of an old fort belonging to the Pandavas.

And which are the places worth visiting in old Delhi?

In Old Delhi you will see the famous Red Fort which was built by the Mogul Emperor Shahjahan.

Every year on Independence Day a public meeting is held at the Red Fort.

Just opposite the Red Fort is the Jama Masjid.

Delhi University is also situated in Old Delhi. It is only about half an hour's drive from Jama Masjid.

A friend told me that I must visit Rajghat.

I was also going to suggest that to you. Near Rajghat are Shantighat and Vijay Ghat. You must visit these as well.

Are there any other places worth seeing?

There are, of course, several other places but President's House, Parliament House, All India Radio and Vigyan Bhavan are quite important places.

If I still have time left then what other places should I visit?

If you are interested in astronomy you should see Jantra Mantra. and if you are religious minded, you can visit Birla Temple.

And if I want to do some shopping?

Of course, there are several good shopping centres but Connaught Place in New Delhi and Chandni Chowk in Old Delhi are most famous.

I trust I can get a bus to visit these places.

Yes you can, but you will not be able to go every where in one bus.

You should take a taxi or an auto-rickshaw.

All right. Thank you.

paaTHa taitiisa

पाठ तैत्तििस (३३)

तैत्तििस

तैत्तििसवाँ

पान

संसार

धूम्रपान करना

हुक्का

हुक्का पीना निषेध है

निषेध

अत्यंत

बीड़ी

अच्छा नहीं

माना जाता

तम्बाकू

दिया सलाई

की डिब्बिया

बेल

आज कल

सामने की ओर

सुगंधित

पीतल

कत्था

चूना

सुपारी

उल्लेखनीय

आतिथ्य सत्कार

पान के बीड़े

साधारण रूप से

कलकत्तिया पान

मगई पान

बनारसी पान

taitiisa

taitiisavaa

paana (m)

sansara (m)

dhumrapaan karanaa

huk'kaa (m)

hu'kaa piina niSeedha hai

niSeedha

atyanta (adj.)

biiRii (s)

ac'chaa nahii

maanaa jaataa

tambaakuu (m)

diyaa salaaii kii

Dibiyaa (f)

beel

aaj kala

saamance kii oora

sugandhita

piitala (m)

kat'thaa (m)

cuunaa (m)

supaarii (f)

ul'leekhaniya

aatithya satkaara

paana kee biiRee

saadhaaraNa ruupa see

kalakattiyaa paana

maghaii paana

banaarasii paana

thirty-three

thirty-third

betel leaf

world

to smoke

a hubble bubble, hookah

smoking is prohibited

prohibited

much

cigarette, bidi

is not

considered good

tobacco

a match box

creeper

nowadays

in front of

fragrant, scented

brass

catechu

lime

hard nut, betel nut

worth mentioning

hospitality

packs of pan

ordinarily

varieties of pans

grown in various

parts of the country

LESSON THIRTY-THREE 33

Thirty-third 33rd Lesson

PAN AND SMOKING

पाठ तैतीस (३३)

Like people of other countries Indians also smoke.

Some people use the "hookah".

This is a very old way of smoking.

But mostly people smoke cigarettes or "bidis".

Cigar and pipe smoking are also common.

Members of certain communities do not smoke.

Generally women do not like to smoke.

Tobacco is available at tobacconists for rolling your own cigarettes and for pipes.

You can buy cigarettes and "bidis" at stalls in the streets.

These stalls are called "Pan-Bidi" shops.

"Pan-Bidi" shops are so named because in addition to selling "bidi", an Indian variety of home-made cigarettes, they also sell "pan".

"Pan" is the leaf of a vine which is chewed with ingredients, like lime, catechu, betelnut and aniseed.

The important thing about these shops is that, although they are small, they are quite fascinating.

There are neat little piles of different tobaccos, and attractive boxes of cigarettes.

You will also notice shiny little brass pots containing the various ingredients that go into the making of a "pan" such as Chuna, Katha and Supari.

In many families in India "pan" has an important place.

It is served to guests as a mark of welcome.

In different parts of the country different types of "pan" are available.

The popular varieties are the Calcutta Pan, the Madarasi Pan and the Banarasi Pan.

Some people even eat tobacco in their "pans".

Matches are available in "Pan-Bidi" shops.

But nowadays more and more people use lighters.

LESSON No. 34

paaTHa cautiisa

पाठ चौत्तीस (३४)

चौत्तीस	cāutiisa	thirty-four
चौत्तीसवाँ	cāutiisavāā	thirty-fourth
आदत	aadata (f)	habit
धर्मों के माननेवाले	dharmōō kee maanancevaalee }	followers of religions
रोका गया है	rookaa gayaa hai	prohibited
वास्तव में	vaastava mēē	in fact
ऊँचे भाव का माल	ūūceē bhaava kaa maala	articles of high prices, expensive articles
सुलगाना	sulagaanaa	to light, to burn
अलावा	alaavaa	in addition to
अलबत्ता	alabat'taa	in truth
रिवाज	rivaaja (m)	custom
काम में लाते हैं	kaama mēē laatee hāī	use

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR 34

Thirty-Fourth 34th Lesson

A CONVERSATION ABOUT SMOKING

पाठ चौत्तीस (३४)

Do Indians smoke?

Yes. Like people of other countries a large number of people in India are habitual smokers.

I have heard that smoking is forbidden by some religions.

Yes, that's true. The sikh religion doesn't allow smoking.

And what about women?

Women don't like to smoke. Children are strongly discouraged from smoking.

I suppose there are a lot of tobacconists?

Yes, in cities you can buy all types of cigarettes and tobacco for pipes. There are many shops which sell tobacco and cigarettes only.

What about small towns?

In the side streets of towns there are stalls selling "pan" and "bidi".

What is a "bidi"? Tobacco is rolled in the leaf of a certain tree for smoking.

पाठ चौतीस (३४)

And what is a "pan"?

"Pan" is the leaf of a vine. It's chewed along with ingredients like lime, catechu, betelnut and aniseed.

Are the Indians very fond of "pan"?

Yes, "pan" chewing is very common in India.

"Pan" is often served as a mark of welcome to guests.

Are all kinds of cigarettes available at these stalls?

Yes. Generally speaking cigarettes are available, but the costlier varieties are usually not stocked by these stalls. If you are accustomed to smoking more expensive cigarettes, then you have to buy them from a large shop.

Good. I suppose matches are available everywhere.

Yes, matches are available everywhere. Nowadays however, lighters are becoming more and more common.

You're quite right. I use a lighter myself. One of my friends uses matches.

LESSON No. 35

paaTHa pāitiisa

पाठ पैंतीस (३५)

पैंतीस	pāitiisa	thirty-five
पैंतीसवाँ	pāitiisavāā	thirty-fifth
दर्ज़ी	darzī (m)	tailor
भिन्न-भिन्न	bhinn-bhinn	different, various
नमूनों	namuunōō	designs
नमूना	namuunaa	design
सीना	siinaa	to sew, to stitch
निपुण होते हैं	nipuNa hootē hāi	are experts
निपुण होना	nipuNa hoona	to be an expert
दफ़्तर	daftara (m)	office
फीता	phītaa	measuring tape
नाप	naapa (f)	measurement
निर्धारित	nirdhaarit	depending on,
		at the appropriate time
पहनकर देखना	pahana kara deekhanaa	to try out, trial
औंच	jāac	trial, to check, to inspect
परिवर्तन	parivartana	alteration, change
जेब	jeeba (m)	pocket
बटनों के काज	baTanōō kee kaaja	button holes

पाठ पैंतीस (३५)

निशान	niSaana (m)	mark
सिलाई के दाम	silaai kee daama	stitching charges
प्रकार	parkaar	type
रसीद	rasiida (f)	receipt
अस्तर	astra (m)	lining
आवश्यकता	aavaSayakataa	necessity
अवश्य	avaSaya	necessary
चुन लेना	cunna leenaa	to select
बख़्त	vastra	dress, clothing
विशेषता	viSeeshtaa	specialising, speciality
सूती	suutii	cotton
रेशमी	reSmii	silken
सफ़ेद	safeed	white
रंगीन	rangiina	coloured
पोशाक	pooSaaka (f)	dress
सलवार	salavaara (f)	tight trousers (salwar)
कमीज	qamiiza (f)	shirt
गरारा	garaaraa (m)	very loose and baggy trousers for ladies
निपुण	nipuNa	expert
विषय	viSaya	subject
विषय में	viSaya mēē	regarding this
कठिनाई	kaTHinaaii	difficulty
बने बनाए	baneē banaaee	ready made.
महंगा	mahāgaa	expensive, costly
सस्ता	sastaa	low priced, cheap
कमी	kamii	shortage

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE 35

Thirty-Fifth 35th Lesson

THE TAILOR AND THE DRESS MAKER

पाठ पैंतीस (३५)

There are many good tailors in India. (lit. There is no shortage of good tailors in India)

Different types of dresses are worn in different parts of the country. Tailors in large towns are good at making all kinds of clothes.

Of course, some specialise in men's clothes and others in women's clothes.

Many office workers wear suits.

If you want to order a new suit you buy the cloth and take it to your tailor.

He will take your measurements with a tape measure.

On the appointed day you go back to your tailor for the first fitting.

After you have tried your suit on, the tailor will probably find it necessary to make a few alterations.

He will mark the places for pockets, buttons and button holes.

A few days later your suit will be ready.

Some tailors stock a large variety of cloth.

You can select the cloth of your choice and have the suit made at the same shop.

If you would like to have a lining to your jacket then you must select suitable cloth for this purpose.

This cloth, too, is usually available at the tailor's.

Women's fashions differ considerably and one has to be careful in selecting the tailor.

Some tailors specialise in making blouses, and some others for making dresses etc.

Women generally wear sarees. There are several types of sarees.

According to the weather and occasion, women wear cotton or silk, white or coloured sarees.

In Northern India women generally wear "Salvar", "Kamiz" and "Garara", etc.

If these clothes are to be made you have to go to tailors who specialise in them.

This is not difficult in large cities.

You can always find tailors there to suit your tastes.

Ready-made clothes are becoming more and more common these days.

छत्तीस	chat'tiisa	thirty-six
छत्तीसवाँ	chat'tiisavā	thirty-sixth
शरद ऋतु	sharada ritu (f)	winter
अनुकूल	anukuula	suitable
बढ़िया	baRhiyaa	superior
मुलायम	mulaayama	soft
शुद्ध	Suddha	pure
ऊन	uuna (m)	wool
माल	maala (m)	goods, articles
जाँच करना	jaāca karanaa	to inspect
शोख	Sookha	gaudy, sprightly
धाना	dhonaa	to wash
सिल सिलाये	silee silaee	ready-made
साथवाली	saathavaalii	adjoining
साड़ियाँ	saaRiyā (f)	sarees, a dress for the females
रेशमी	reeSamii	silken
फूलदार	phuuladaara	with flowery design
पीले (पीला)	piilee (piilaa)	yellow
नीली (नीला)	niilii (niilaa)	blue
हरा (हरा)	haree (haraa)	green
दाम	daam	price
भारी	bhaarii	heavy
हल्का	halkee	light
गहरा, (गहरा)	gaiharee (gaiharaa)	deep
खर्च	kharac	expenditure
खर्च करना	kharac karnaa	to spend
सिलवट	silvaTa	crease, wrinkle, become crushed

Thirty-Sixth 36th Lesson

ORDERING NEW CLOTHES AT THE MEN'S TAILORS

पाठ छतीस (३६)

Namaste.

I want to order a suit. What have you got in the way of materials?

I want something for the autumn, not too heavy and not too light.

How do you like this pattern sir?

It's much too light in colour for the autumn. I'd rather have something darker.

What about this material?

Yes, that's better.

How much will it cost?

This is an exceptionally good quality cloth, very soft and of pure wool. A suit of this will cost you two hundred and fifty rupees.

I'm afraid that's really more than I wanted to spend. I should have liked something less expensive.

For this price you will not get such good material. No matter how much you wear it, it will not crush.

All right, please give me this one.

Very good sir. If you'll take off your coat I'll take your measurements.

All right, Here you are.

Can you call in a fortnight's time for a fitting?

That will be a wednesday, won't it?

Yes.

All right, I'll call between two and three o'clock.

Haven't you a ladies' department here?

No, sir. We don't make ladies' dresses. But we do sell ready-made clothes for children.

AT THE LADIES' DRESS SHOP

Madam, what sort of saree would you like to see?

I would like to see some printed silk sarrees.

Here is a beautiful yellow saree, with a blue border.

I do not want a saree with a border. Please show me some in large flowered designs.

पाठ छतीस (३६)

In that case you will like this saree.

Yes... It looks nice. Please open it. This will be all right.

Give me a blouse piece to match the dark green flowers. Oh...and what is the price?

Don't worry about that. We won't charge you in excess. Here, see how well this blouse material matches with this saree.

All right. Please give me these.

LESSON No. 37

paaTHa sāitiisa

पाठ सैंतीस (३७)

सैंतीस	sāitiisa	thirty-seven
सैंतीसवाँ	sāitiisavāā	thirty-seventh
नाई	naaii (m)	barber
समाज	samaaja (m)	society
सदस्य	sadasya (m)	member
प्रायः	praayaH	often
बाल कटवाना	baala kaTvaanaa	to have a haircut
सहारा लेना	sahaaraa leenaa	to take the help
मुँछ	mūucha (f)	moustaches
काट छाँट करना	kaaTa chāāTa karanaa	to trim
सामान्यतः	saamaanyataH	generally
सभ्यता	sabhyataa (f)	civilization
धुंधराले	ghūgharaalee	curly
भीतरी	bhītarīi	inside
नजर आना	nazara aanaa	to be seen
ग्राहक	graahaka (m)	customer
प्रतीक्षा करना	pratiikSaa karanaa	to wait
सहायक	sahaayaka (m)	assistant
स्नान करना	snaana karanaa	to take a bath
समझना	samajhanaa	to understand
असल में	asala mēe	in fact
गाल	gaala (m)	cheeks
ठोड़ी	THoorīi (f)	chin
रगड़ना	ragaRanaa	to rub
हजामत	hajaamata	shave
की अपेक्षा	kīi apeekSaa	in comparison
कम	kama	less
दाढ़ी बनाना	daaRHīi banaanaa	to shave
दाढ़ी	daaRHīi	beard
झाग	jhaag	lather
झाग लेपता रहे	jhaag leeptaa rahee	lathered by

THE HAIRDRESSER

पाठ सैंतीस (३७)

The hairdresser is a most important member of the community.

Everybody requires his attention regularly.

Men as a rule shave themselves, but they must have their hair cut, and for this they have to go to the hairdresser.

If they have a beard or moustache they must have them trimmed.

Of course the Sikhs do not have their hair cut, nor do they shave.

Generally Indian women do not have their hair cut either.

Some women have their hair trimmed or waved, but there are not many of them.

Here you see the inside of a hairdresser's shop.

A hairdresser is busy cutting somebody's hair. Someone else is being shaved.

There are several customers sitting on a settee waiting their turn.

One of them is reading a newspaper. Another is just about to leave the shop.

He has just had a haircut and a shampoo as well.

An assistant is brushing his coat.

I always shave myself with a safety razor. A friend of mine uses a cut-throat.

My brother shaves with an electric razor.

Most people shave every day.

Some others shave every other day. I suppose you shave yourself too, don't you?

I always think a man ought to shave himself.

In fact, I don't like having my cheeks and chin lathered by somebody else.

Besides it is much more convenient and, incidentally, cheaper to shave oneself at home than to have to waste time going to the hairdresser's.

paaTHa aRatiisa

पाठ अइतीस (३८)

अइतीस

अइतीसवाँ

क्या आशा है?

नाखून

शीशा

त्वचा

सर

टूटना

टूटा

तोड़ना

सावधानी से

चिन्ता

दर्द

कुल

केश प्रसाधन

पास वाली

बाक़ी मत लौटाइये

लौटाना

बाक़ी

मत

तर्जनी

अंगूठा

बुरी तरह

बुरा

aRatiisa

aRatlisavāā

kyaa aagya hai

naakhuuna (m)

SiiSaa (m)

tvacaa (f)

sara

TuuTanaa

TuuTaa (adj.)

tooRanaa

saavadhaanii see

cintaa

darda (m)

kula

keeSa prasaadhana

paas vaalii

baaqii mata

lauTaaiyee

lauTaanaa

baakii

mata

tarjaanii

angouTHaa

burii taraha

buraa (adj.)

thirty-eight

thirty-eighth

what can I do for you?

nails

mirror, glass

skin

head

to break (intransitive verb)

has broken

to break (transitive form)

carefully

worry

pain

altogether

hair dressing

nearby, next door

keep the change
(do not return the balance)

to return

remaining, balance

not to, do not

fore-finger

thumb

badly

bad

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT 38

Thirty-Eighth 38th Lesson

AT THE HAIRDRESSER'S

पाठ अड़तीस (३८)

What can I do for you, sir?

Just a haircut and shave, please. I should also like a manicure.

Take a seat, please. Have a look at this newspaper. You won't have to wait long.

All right. Thank you.

It's your turn now, sir.

Good, I didn't have to wait long.

Would you like your hair short or just trimmed?

I'd like it short. But not too short.

All right.

How's that, sir? Look in this mirror.

That's right. You've cut it just the way I wanted.

Thank you. And now the shave.

Yes, but be careful, my skin's rather tender.

You needn't worry sir. The only time I've hurt a customer was when he jerked his head suddenly and I cut his chin.

I'll keep my head still.

Good. I've finished now. Here's the manicurist.

Thank you.

May I have your hand, please. You've broken the nail on your first finger.

Yes, I have. Be careful with my right thumb, it's a bit painful. Certainly.

Thank you. By the way, you have a ladies department here. haven't you? My wife wants a perm.

Yes, sir. The shop next door is for ladies.

When does it close?

At five p.m.

And how much do I owe you?

That'll be two rupees, and fifty paise.

Here are three rupees, keep the change.

Thank you, sir.

LESSON No. 39

paaTHa unataaliisa

पाठ उनतालीस (३९)

उनतालीस

उनतालीसवाँ

वसंत

ग्रीष्म

वर्षा

शरद

हेमन्त

शिशिर

प्रकृति

शीतकालीन

वृक्ष

जीवन

सूर्य

किरण

मंजरियों

प्यारी

प्यार

गरमाहट

महकना

महक

बादिकाएं

मुस्करा उठते हैं

मुस्कराना

पक्षी

कलरव

वन

उपवन

सुहानी

आसमान

नक्षत्र

मुस्कराहट

ऋतुराज

मौसम

गरम

तापक्रम

अन्न

भूसा

खलिहान

आकाश

unataaliisa

unataaliisavāā

vasanta (m)

griiSama (f)

varSaa (f)

Sarada (f)

heemāta (m)

SiSira (m)

prakriti (f)

Siitakaaliina

vrikSa (m)

jivana (m)

suurya (m)

kiraNa (f)

mājariōō

pyaarii

pyaara

garmaahaTa (f)

mahakanaa

mahak

baaTikaaēē

muskaraa uTHatee hāī

muskuraanaa

pakSii (m)

kalarava (m)

vana (m)

upavana (m)

suhaanii

aasamaana (m)

nakSatra (m)

muskuraahaTa (f)

rituraaja (m)

mausama (m)

garma

taapakrama

aa'na

bhuusaa

khalihāan

aakaaSa

thirty-nine

thirty-ninth

spring

summer

rains, monsoon

autumn

winter

winter

nature

of winter, wintery

tree

life

sun

ray

new shoots, buds

lovely

love

warmth

to give out fragrance

fragrance

gardens

smile, are in full bloom

to smile

birds

chirping

woods, jungle, forest

park, garden

pleasant

sky

stars

smile

king of seasons

season

hot, warm

temperature

food

husk

granary

sky

बादल	baadala	cloud
बादल छा जाते हैं	baadala chaa jaatee hai	the sky becomes clouded, the sky is overcast
आंधी	aandhii (f)	duststorm, gale
घनघोर	ghanaghoora	thick, dark
घनघोर बादल	ghanaghoora baadala	dark clouds
घनघोर वर्षा	ghanaghoora varShaa	pouring rain
चरागाह	caraagaaha (m)	grazing place
घास	ghaasa (f)	grass
उमड़ना	umaRanaa	to be flooded, to overflow, to swell
पकना	pakanaa	to ripen
धान	dhaana (m)	rice
साफ	saafa	clear
नाम नहीं रहता	naama nahii rahataa	is not to be found
पूर्णिमा	puurNimaa	full moon
चांदनी	caadnii (f)	moonlight
चांद	caād (m)	moon
नदियों	nadiōō (p)	rivers
नदी	nadii (s)	river
झीलें	jhiilōō (p)	lakes
झील	jhiil (s)	lake
सागर	Saagar	sea
मैदानों	maidaanoō	planes
हिमालय की निचली	himaalaya kii	lower ranges
चोटियां	nicalii cooTiyāā	of Himalayas
निचली	nicalii	lower
जड़े	jaaRee	cold
बोना	boonaa	to sow
जमाव के बिंदु तक	jamaava kee bindu taka	to freezing point
फसल	fasala (a)	crop
जड़े की फसल	jaaRee kii fasal	winter crop
बादलों की गड़गड़ाहट	baadlōō kii gaRgaRaahat	thunder
बिजली	bijalii	electricity
बिजली की चमक	bijalii kii camak	lightning

THE SEASONS

पाठ उन्तालीस (३९)

The year is divided into six seasons — spring, summer, monsoon, autumn, "hemant" and "shishir".

The last three seasons together make winter.

Summer is also referred to as the hot season.

In spring Nature awakens from her long winter sleep.

The trees are filled with new life, the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun.

Mango orchards are filled with the fragrance of their buds and flowers.

The gardens begin to bloom.

The woods and forests are filled with the songs of the birds.

The nights are very pleasant in spring. Millions of stars shine in the darkness.

The earth is full of fragrance and Nature smiles.

That is why spring is called the king of seasons.

Poets of all ages have sung the praises of spring.

When summer comes, the weather gets warmer and sometimes it is very hot.

In North and Central India there are places where the temperature reaches 50° centigrade.

Those who can afford it go to the hill stations.

For the farmer it is harvest time.

He separates the grains from the husk.

The coming of monsoon is heralded by the dark clouds.

Occasionally, at the same time as thunder and lightning we have a dust storm.

Sometimes it rains very heavily.

The grazing grounds everywhere are covered with green grass.

The rivers are flooded.

The pre-winter period is harvest time. The crops are gathered in.

The fruit is picked in the orchards.

The skies are clear and there are no clouds.

पाठ उनतालीस (३९)

In this season the days are short and the nights long.
The moon fills the clear sky with light.
The night of "Sharad Poornima" is so beautiful that people
go for outings along river banks, lakes or sea shores.
"Hemant" and "shishir" are other names for winter.
During this season winter crops are sown.
The people work hard.
In Northern India the temperature occasionally falls almost to freezing
point.
The lower ranges of the Himalayas are frozen.
Even in the plains it is extremely cold.
But places close to the sea such as Bombay and Madras are neither
very hot nor very cold.

LESSON No. 40

paaTHa caaliisa

पाठ चालीस (४०)

चालीस	caaliisa	forty
चालीसवाँ	caaliisavaā	fortieth
खेल कूद	kheela kuuda	sports and games
खेल	kheela (m)	sports
खेलना	kheelanaa	to play
परंपरागत	paramparaagata	traditional
कबड्डी	kabad'dii (f)	a game
खो खो	khoo-khoo (f)	a game
उद्देश्य	udeeSya	aim
सहयोग	sahayooga (m)	co-operation, help
निर्भयता	nirbhayataa (f)	fearlessness
सतर्कता	satarkataa	cleverness
गुणों का विकास करना	guNōō kaa vikaasa	to develop good
	karanaa	qualities
विद्यालय	vidyaalaya (m)	school
महाविद्यालय	mahaavidyaalaya	college
विश्व महाविद्यालय	viSva mahaa vidyaalaya	university
नरम	narama	soft
मैदान	maidaana	plain
सख्त	sakhata	hard
उपयुक्त	upyukta	proper, suitable

पाठ चालीस (४०)

दौड़	dauRa (f)	race
तैराकी	tairaakii	swimming
बॉक्सिंग	bauksing	boxing
उल्लेखनीय	ulleekhaniya	notable, worth mentioning
शिकार खेलना	Sikaara kheelanaa	to hunt
शिकार	Sikaara	hunting
फिसलना	fisalanaa	to skate, to slide
कुश्ती	kuStii (f)	wrestling
शतरंज	shataranja	chess
कमरों के अन्दर	kamarōō kee andar	indoor games
खेलनेवाले	khelee vaalee	
ताश	taaSa	playing cards
भीतरी खेलों	bhiitrii kheelōō	indoor games
पेशावर खिलाड़ी	peeSaavara khilaaRii	professional sportsman
शौकिया खेलनेवाला	Saukiyaa kheelaneevaalaa	amateur
मामूली	maamuulii	ordinary

LESSON FORTY- 40

Fortieth 40th Lesson

A CONVERSATION ON SPORTS & GAMES

पाठ चालीस (४०)

What are the most popular games in India?
There are quite a few traditional games such as Kabaddi,
Kho-Kho, etc. These are very popular and they don't cost much.
These games fulfil the object of sports: team spirit, fearlessness
and resourcefulness.
Amongst modern games Hockey, Football and Cricket are very
popular.
In fact Hockey has become one of India's national sports.
These are very popular in schools and colleges.
Football is played generally when the ground is soft and so it's
played during the monsoon.
People have great interest in Cricket. Tennis is played all the year
round.
Indians also like Badminton and Basket-ball.

पाठ चालीस (४०)

Other popular sports are horse-racing, motor racing, swimming, boxing, etc.

In large cities polo is played.

In places near big jungles hunting is a popular sport.

On the snow-covered mountains of Northern India skiing is a popular sport.

Wrestling is another sport which is quite popular.

Are there any golf links in India?

Oh! yes. There are golf links in and around big cities.

What about indoor games?

Well, there are chess, billiards, cards, table-tennis, etc.

By the way, do you play table-tennis?

Well, I do, but of course, I'm not a professional or a champion.

I'm an amateur, and not a very good one at that.

LESSON No. 41

paaTHa ikataaliisa

पाठ अिकतालीस (४१)

अिकतालीस	ikataaliisa	forty-one
अिकतालीसवौ	ikataaliisavā	forty-first
किसान	kisaana (m)	farmer
स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति	svatātrataa praapti	after the attainment
के पश्चात्	kee paScaata	of independence
पश्चात्	paScaat	after
औद्योगिक	audyoogik	industrial
प्रगति	pragati (f)	progress
खेतीहर देश	kheetihara decSa	agricultural country
हल	hala (m)	plough
जोतना	jootanaa	to put yoke on,
		to plough
जुताई	jutaaii	ploughing
सवेरा	saveeraa (m)	early morning
धूप	dhuupa	sunshine
छाँह	chāāha (f)	shadow
बुवाई	buvaaii	sowing
निराई	niraii	weeding
सिंचाई	sicaaii	irrigation

पाठ अिकतालीस (४१)

निर्वनता	nirdhanataa	poverty
पुराने विचारों के कारण	puraanee vicaarōō	due to
	kee kaaraNa	old ideas
यंत्रों	yātrōō (p)	implements
पैदावार (उपज)	paidaavaara (upaja)	growth, production
निभर	nirbhara	dependent
कुएँ	kuēē (m)	wells
तालाब	taalaaba (m)	tank
कुओं में बिजली के नल	kuōō mēē bijalii kee nal	tubewells
नहर	nahara (f)	canal
उपलब्ध	upalabadh	obtain, acquire, receive
बींध	bāādha (m)	dam
खर्च करना	kharca karanaa	to spend
मुर्गीपालन	murgīpaalana (m)	poultry farming
उद्योग	udyooga (m)	industry
पशु धन	paSu dhana (m)	cattle wealth
गर्व होना	garva hoonaa	to be proud of
सहकारी	sahakaarii	helpful, co-operative
डेरियाँ	Deeriyāā (f)	dairies
उन्नति	un'nati (f)	progress
दूध	duudha	milk
गांधीजी	Gaandhijii	Mahatma Gandhi,
		known as the father of
		the nation
वास्तविक	vaastavik	real

LESSON FORTY-ONE 41

Forty-First 41st Lesson

THE FARMER

पाठ अिकतालीस (४१)

In the past few years the country has progressed very much in industrialisation.

But India is still predominantly an agricultural country.

Gandhi used to say "the real India is in its villages".

The farmer uses simple implements.

Ordinarily bullocks are harnessed to the plough.

The tractor has also come to be used in large fields or farms.

पाठ चालीस (४०)

Other popular sports are horse-racing, motor racing, swimming, boxing, etc.

In large cities polo is played.

In places near big jungles hunting is a popular sport.

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LESSON No. 41

paaTHa ikataaliisa

पाठ अिकतालीस (४१)

अिकतालीस	ikataaliisa	forty-one
अिकतालीसबौ	ikataaliisavāā	forty-first
किसान	kisaana (m)	farmer
स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति	svatātrataa praapti	after the attainment
के पश्चात्	kee paScaata	of independence
पश्चात्	paScaat	after
औद्योगिक	audyoogik	industrial
प्रगति	pragati (f)	progress
खेतीहर देश	kheetihara deeSa	agricultural country
हल	hala (m)	plough
जोतना	jootanaa	to put yoke on,
		to plough
जुताई	jutaaii	ploughing
सवेरा	saveeraa (m)	early morning
धूप	dhuupa	sunshine
छाँह	chāāha (f)	shadow
बुवाई	buvaaii	sowing
निराई	niraaii	weeding
सिंचाई	sīcaaii	irrigation

पाठ अिकतालीस (४१)

निर्धनता	nirdhanataa	poverty
पुराने विचारों के कारण	puraanee vicaarōō	due to
	kee kaaraNa	old ideas
यंत्रों	yātrōō (p)	implements
पैदावार (उपज)	paidaavaara (upaJa)	growth, production
निर्भर	nirbhara	dependent
कुएँ	kuēē (m)	wells
तालाब	taalaaba (m)	tank
कुओं में बिजली के नल	kuōō mēē bijalii kee nai	tubewells
नहर	nahara (f)	canal
उपलब्ध	upalabadh	obtain, acquire, receive
बाँध	bāādha (m)	dam
खर्च करना	kharca karanaa	to spend
मुर्गीपालन	murgīpaalana (m)	poultry farming.
उद्योग	udyooga (m)	industry
पशु धन	paSu dhana (m)	cattle wealth
गर्व होना	garva hoonaa	to be proud of
सहकारी	sahakaarii	helpful, co-operative
डेरियाँ	Deeriyāā (f)	dairies
उन्नति	un'nati (f)	progress
दूध	duudha	milk
गांधीजी	Gaandhijii	Mahatma Gandhi,
		known as the father of
		the nation
वास्तविक	vaastavik	real

LESSON FORTY-ONE 41

Forty-First 41st Lesson

THE FARMER

पाठ अिकतालीस (४१)

In the past few years the country has progressed very much in industrialisation.

But India is still predominantly an agricultural country.

Gandhi used to say "the real India is in its villages".

The farmer uses simple implements.

Ordinarily bullocks are harnessed to the plough.

The tractor has also come to be used in large fields or farms.

पाठ बिकतालीस (४१)

But the Indian farmer mainly uses the traditional ways of farming.
He gets up early in the morning and goes to the field with his plough.
He is unconcerned whether there is a hot sun or a cloudy sky.
Not only does he plough the field himself but he also sows the seeds,
weeds the ground and waters it.
For years he was too conservative to use modern aids.
Of course now he realises that the traditional ways of farming are not
good enough and he must change his ways and habits.
The farmer is slowly learning new things, and with the Government's
help he is producing today more than ever before.
The farmer does not depend entirely upon the monsoon.
He has wells, lakes and canals for irrigation.
Many dams have made irrigation easy.
These dams have been constructed at tremendous cost, and the waters
of the great rivers of India have been harnessed to serve the
agriculturalist.
Poultry farming is also becoming more and more popular and modern
scientific techniques have been introduced to increase the yield.
The cattle wealth of the country must also be improved, and a lot of
progress has been made in this direction.
The farmers know the value of cattle.
They are proud of their fine livestock.
The milk thus produced goes to the many co-operative dairies, and
dairy products have not only increased immensely in quantity but
have also improved in quality.

LESSON No. 42

paaTHa bayaaliisa

पाठ बयालीस (४२)

बयालीस	bayaaliisa	forty-two
बयालीसवाँ	bayaaliisavāā	forty-second
इस्तेमाल करना	isteemaala karanaa	to use
सीमित मात्रा	siimita maatraa (f)	limited quantity
श्रम	Srama (m)	hard work
सहकारी संस्था	sahakaarii sāsthaa	co-operative society
फसल पकने पर	fasala pakanee para	at the time of harvest
कटाई	kaTaaii (f)	cutting
शुरू होना	Suru hoonaa	to start
अवकाश	avakaaSa (m)	leisure
'फुरसत'	furasata (f)	leisure
शादी विवाह	Saadii vivaaha	marriage
उत्सवों का आयोजन	utsavōō kaa	arranges the
करता है	aayoojana karataa hai	festivals
भरोसा	bharoosaa (m)	faith
बिजली के नल	bijalii kee nala	tube wells
आधुनिक व्यवस्थाओं	aadhunik vyavasthaaōō	modern methods
आधुनिक औजार	aadhunik auzaar	modern implements
खाद	khaada (f)	manure
समिति	samitii (f)	committee
बीज	biija (m)	seed
उत्पादन	utpaadana (m)	production
शिक्षा	SikSaa (f)	education
व्यवस्थाओं	vyavasthaaōō	methods

LESSON FORTY-TWO 42

Forty-Second 42nd Lesson

A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE FARMER

पाठ बयालीस (४२)

Can you tell me something about farming in India?
In general the Indian farmer adheres to traditional ways.
The whole family works in the field.
I suppose they have introduced modern machinery in farming?
Well, yes, modern implements are being used.

Usually the farmer harnesses his bullocks to the plough to till the land.

Of course, as you know, this way of doing things takes more time and effort.

Families owning large farms use tractors.

It is not necessary for the farmers to buy a tractor.

Tractors are hired out to the farmers, by co-operative societies.

Tell me something about the farmer's personal life?

The Indian farmer wakes up very early in the morning and goes to the field.

He ploughs, waters and clears the field throughout the day.

When the crop is ready it is harvested.

He also has some free time during the year.

Usually weddings and other festivities are arranged during this time.

The farmer has some cattle and in some cases poultry as well.

The Indian Government is giving the farmers a lot of help so that eggs & chicken can be made available in larger quantity.

How does he water the fields?

Mostly the farmer depends upon rain water.

But the monsoon is quite frequently uncertain.

Therefore irrigation is also done by canals and wells.

There are tube wells too.

Are the Government agencies trying to popularise modern methods of farming?

Yes, of course. Nowadays efforts are made to make the farmer familiar with modern implements and manure.

Almost every village has a government agency which supplies good seeds, tractors etc., to the farmer.

He is also given instructions in poultry farming and in modern methods of breeding cattle.

This has improved the quality of milk.

पाठ तैतालीस (४३) भाग १

तैतालीस	tāitaaliisa	forty-three
तैतालीसवाँ	tāitaaliisavāā	forty-third
दीपावली	diipaavalii (f)	festival of lights
उत्सव मनाते हैं	utsava manaatee hai	festivals are celebrated
मनाना	manaanaa	to celebrate
दीप	diipa (m)	lamp
होली	hoolii (f)	festival of colours
रक्षाबंधन	rakSaabandhana (m)	a festival
दशहरा	daSaharaa (m)	a festival
प्रख्यात	prakhyaata	famous, renowned
वर्णन करना	varNana karanaa	to narrate
लक्ष्मी	lakSamii (f)	name for the goddess of wealth
गणेश	gaNeeSa (m)	a god with the head of an elephant on a human body
पूजना	puujanaa	to worship
घर	ghara (m)	home
राम	raama	name of a Hindu God
लंका	lankaa (f)	Ceylon, Sri Lanka
विजयी होकर लौटे थे	vijayii hookara lauTee thee	returned victorious
विजय	vijaya	victory
अवसर	avasara (m)	occasion
होलिका	hoolikaa	a demon
जलाना	jalaanaa	to burn
ढालना	Daalanaa	to pour
गुलाल	gulaala (m)	vermillion
झगड़ना	jhagaRanaa	to quarrel
भूलना	bhuulanaa	to forget
गले मिलना	galee milanaa	to embrace
भाई	bhaali (m)	brother
कलाई	kalaaii (f)	wrist
राखी	raakhii (f)	a sacred thread which hindu girls tie on the wrist of their brothers at "rakshaa bandhan".
बाँधना	baadhanaa	to tie
कथा	kathaa	story
युद्ध	yud'dha (m)	war

पाठ तैत्तलीस (४३) भाग १

विद्या	vidyaa	art, education
नाटकीय	naaTakiiya	dramatic style
प्रस्तुत करना	prastuta karanaa	to present
संक्रांति	sankraanti	name of a festival
दुर्गा पूजा	durgaa puujaa	the worship of Durga (name of a goddess)
रामनवमी	raamanavamii	birthday of Rama
कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी	kriSNa jannaaSTamii	birthday of Lord Krishna
बुद्ध - जयन्ती	Budha jayantii	birthday of Buddha
पर्व	parva	festival
उत्साह	utsaaha (m)	enthusiasm
जुलूस	juluusa (m)	procession
ईद	iida (f)	festival of the Muslims
ईसाई	iisaaii	christian
गिरजाघर	girajaaghara	church
आमोद प्रमोद	aamooda pramooda	entertainment
सामूहिक	saamuuhika	collective, in a mass
नमाज	namaaza (f)	muslim style of prayer
नमाज पढ़ना	namaaza paRHanaa	to say prayers (muslim style)
ईद मुबारक	iida mubaarka	Id greetings
अभिनन्दन	abhinandana (m)	greeting
अभिनन्दन करना	abhinandana karanaa	to greet
मुलाकात करना	mulaaqaata karanaa	to meet, to visit

LESSON FORTY-THREE 43 (PART 1)

Forty-Third 43rd Lesson (Part One)

INDIAN FESTIVALS

पाठ तैत्तलीस (४३) भाग १

The people of India celebrate many festivals.

Here we shall talk about only the most famous ones such as Deepavali, Holi, Rakshabandhan, Dasera, Id and Christmas.

Deepavali is celebrated in the month of Kartik.

On this day people worship Lakshmi and light candles and oil lamps.

The houses are brightly illuminated.

It is said that on this day Rama returned victorious from Lanka.

Holi is celebrated in the month of Falgun.

On this day people make bonfires.

पाठ तैत्तलीस (४३) भाग २

They sprinkle coloured water and coloured powder on one another.

They forget their old animosities and embrace each other.

On Rakshabandhan day women tie sacred bracelets called "rakhis" round their brothers' wrists.

At Dasera people worship the instruments of both war and learning.

At this festival episodes from the Ramayan are presented on the stage.

This is called "Ramleela".

In Bengal the festival of Durga Puja is held.

In addition to these there are other festivals such as Sankranti, Rath-yatra, Ramnavmi, Janmashtami and Buddha-Jayanti.

Sankranti is celebrated in the winter.

In South India this festival is very important.

As you know, India is a land of many religions and each religion has a large number of followers.

So the birthdays of all prophets are very important.

The Sikhs celebrate the birthday of Gurunanak.

The parsees celebrate the birthday of Zoroaster.

Ramnavmi, Janmashtami and Buddha-Jayanti are the birthdays of Rama, Krishna and Buddha.

Id and Christmas are also celebrated with great enthusiasm.

On Christmas day the Christians decorate their homes.

Special services are held in the churches.

They generally spend their time enjoying themselves.

On Id day the Muslims wear new and beautiful clothes and offer prayers in mosques and hold community prayers in maidans.

They embrace and greet one another by saying "Id Mubarak".

LESSON No. 43 (Part 2)

paatHa taitaaliisa (bhaaga doo)

पाठ तैत्तलीस (४३) भाग २

तैत्तलीस	taitaaliisa	forty-three
तैत्तलीसवाँ	taitaaliisavaā	forty-third
मुझे हर्ष है	mujhee haraSa hai	I am glad
हर्ष होना	haraSa hoona	to be glad
प्रभावित	prabhaavit	to be impressed

वैभवशाली	vaibhavaSaalii	splendid
लोक नृत्य	looka nritya (m)	folk dance
इच्छुक	icchuka	desirous of
नाच करना	naaca karanaa	to dance
नाचना	naacanaa	to dance
प्रतिभा	pratibhaa (f)	intellect, genius
शक	Saka (m)	doubt
शंका	Sākaa (f)	doubt
शक्ति	Sakti (f)	power, strength
एकता	eeekataa (f)	unity
अनुमान	anumaana (m)	guess, estimate
इकट्ठे	ikaTHee (adj.)	together
सवाल	savaala (m)	question
शहर प्रकाश में	Sahara prakaaSa mēē	the city was flooded
‘डूबा हुआ था	Duubaa huaa thaa	with lights
डूबना	Duubanaa	to drown
अंधकार	ādhakaara (m)	dark, darkness
पापी	paapii (m)	sinner
राजा	raajaa (m)	ruler
पराजित करना	paraajita karanaa	to defeat
लौटे	lauTee	returned
लौटना	lauTanaa	to return
अयोध्यावासी	ayoodhayaavaasii	the inhabitants of
आजाद होना	aazaada hoonaa	Ayodhya
पन्द्रह अगस्त	pādaraha agasat	to be freed
रक्त	rakta (m)	15th August. (India's
बिंदु	bindu (m)	independence day)
शासन	Saasana (m)	blood
अनुयायी होना	anuyaayii hoonaa	drop
स्थापित करना	sthaapita karanaa	administration, rule
पेंगम्बर	paiGambara (m)	to be a follower
अवतार	avataara (m)	to establish
गुरुनानक	gurunaanaka	prophet
		incarnation of God
		Guru Nanak (founder
		of sikhism)
पारसी	paarasii	Parsi, name of a
		community
पंचौंग	pācaāṅga (m)	calendar
व्यक्त	vayakta (adj)	apparent, clear, evident

A CONVERSATION ON FESTIVALS

पाठ तैत्तलीस (४३) भाग २

I'm glad business brought me to Delhi in January.

I can now achieve my ambition of seeing the Republic Day celebrations here.

I've no doubt you will be impressed.

All over India Republic Day is celebrated with great enthusiasm.

The most spectacular event of the day, of course, is the Republic Day parade in Delhi.

Yes, I've heard a great deal about this parade myself.

And I'm most eager to see the colourful folk dances from different parts of India.

A friend of mine was telling me that he was very much impressed by the grace and beauty of the folk dances performed on this occasion.

I've no doubt you'll enjoy the dances.

You'll also get some idea of the progress this country has made and the strength and unity of its people.

As I'm not returning to Bombay until the middle of February we shall see the Republic Day celebrations together.

Oh, that's wonderful. I've always wanted to ask you a question.

Last October I was in Bombay and was able to see the Deepavali celebrations there.

I was impressed by the festive look the entire city presented.

The whole city was flooded with lights.

Can you tell me what the significance of this festival is?

Yes, of course. It is said that on this day Rama returned victorious to Ayodhya, his capital, after defeating king Ravana.

To celebrate this victory the festival of lights was observed.

Oh, I see.

Tell me something about some other great festivals of India?

On the 15th of August India became free.

This day is observed in India as a public holiday.

Oh, that's very good indeed.

पाठ तैत्तलीस (४३) भाग २

When do you celebrate New Year's day, then ?

By the Indian Calendar New Year's day is celebrated in the month of Chaitra.

However nowadays most people observe January 1st as New Year's day and greetings are exchanged on this day.

LESSON No. 44 (Part 1)

paaTHa cauvaaliisa (bhaaga eek)

पाठ चौवालीस (४४) भाग १

चौवालीस	cauvaaliisa	forty-four
चौवालीसवाँ	cauvaaliisavāā	forty-fourth
भारत दर्शन	bhaaratā darSana (m)	a tour of India
ईसा	iisaa	Christ
हजार	hazaara (m)	a thousand
आर्य	aarya (m)	aryans
अहिंसा	ahinsaa	non-violence
फल फूल रही थी	phala phuula rahii thii	was prospering
फलना फूलना	phalanāa phuulanāa	to prosper
शुद्ध	Sud'dha	pure
नेक	neeka	gentle, virtuous
उपदेश देना	upadeeSa deenāa	to preach
बुद्ध मत	bud'dha mata (m)	buddhism
प्रसार करना	prasaar karanaa	to spread
प्रारंभ	praarambha (f)	beginning
संभाला	sambhaalāa	to take over
बसना	basanaa	to settle
अद्वितीय	advitiiya	incomparable
अनोखी	anookhii	unusual, unique
कला	kalaa (f)	art
संस्कृति	sanskriti	culture, civilization
पूजास्थल	puujaa sthala (m)	place of worship
जगह जगह	jagaha jagaha	at various places
प्रजातंत्र	prajaatātra	republic, democracy
राजधानी	raajadhaanii (f)	capital

पाठ चौवालीस (४४) भाग १

पाषाण स्मारक	paaSaaNa smaaraka	monument of stone
महलों	mahalōō	palaces
रंग बिरंगे	rāga birāgee	of various colours, colourful
रोमांचकारी	roomāācakaarii	interesting, romantic
घाघरा	ghaagharaa (m)	a voluminous skirt
झीलें	jhiilēē	lakes
द्वीप	ṭaapu (m)	island
तीर्थस्थल	tiirathasthala	a place of pilgrimage, holy place
जियारत के लिए	ziyaarata kee liee (f)	for pilgrimage
वाराणसी	vaaraaNsii	varanasi (Banaras)
उपासक	upaaska (m)	devotee
भाराधना	aaraadhanaa (f)	prayer
पहाड़ी स्थल	pahaaRii sthala	hill station
कश्मीर की घाटी	kashmiir kii ghaaTii (f)	kashmir valley
स्वर्ग	savaraga (m)	heaven

LESSON FORTY-FOUR 44 (PART 1)

Forty-Fourth 44th Lesson (Part One)

A TOUR OF INDIA

पाठ चौवालीस (४४) भाग १

India already had an old civilization when Aryans came here from the north about 3000 years before Christ.

Buddha and Mahavir preached their messages of love and non-violence, righteous thought and good deeds.

Then followed the great emperor Ashoka who spread the message of Buddhism far and wide.

And in the early sixteenth century the Moghuls established their kingdom and made India their home.

Christianity was preached in this country in the first century.

All these influences playing upon this vast and ancient land have produced a unique culture.

Throughout the length and breadth of the country are to be found great examples of art and beauty.

There are places of worship for all the diverse faiths and religions the people of this country follow.

पाठ चौवालीस (४४) भाग १

Delhi is the capital of the Indian Republic.

There are two Delhis; the old city, built by Shah Jahan, and the new city, built by the British.

Shah Jahan also built the Taj Mahal at Agra which is the greatest monument to love in stone.

A few miles away from Agra is the capital city of Fatehpur Sikri built by Akbar in 1569.

The visitor finds the city of Jaipur quite romantic with its beautiful palaces and its colourful people.

The lakes, island palaces and parks of Udaipur are superb.

Also in Rajasthan some distance from Ajmer is the tomb of the famous muslim saint Moinuddin Chishti.

This is a place of pilgrimage for the muslims and is also visited by people of other faiths.

Varansi is the holy city of the Hindus.

The most beautiful amongst the hill stations is the Vale of Kashmir, aptly called "Paradise on Earth".

LESSON No. 44 (Part 2)

paaTHa cauvaaliisa (bhaaga doo)

पाठ चौवालीस (४४) भाग २

जाति	jaati	tribe
प्रभावशाली	prabhaavaSaalii	magnificent, influential
विपमताओं	viSamataaõõ	contrasts
विशिष्ट	viSiSaTa	prominent
आश्चर्यजनक	aaScaryajanak	astonishing
भयानक	bhayaanak	terrifying
कुरूपता	kuruupataa	ugliness
अजन्ता और एलोरा	ajantaa aur ailoora	the well-known Ajanta & Ellora caves
व्यापार	vyaapaar	trade
एक साथ	eeka saatha	side by side
बौद्ध समाधियाँ	bauddh samaadhiyaa	buddhist monuments
मध्यकालीन	madhyakaaliin	of the middle ages
सुवर्णेश्वर	bhuvaneSvara	capital of Orissa
खुदाईका काम	khudaaiikaa kaam	carving
नकाशी	nakaaSii	engraving

पाठ चौवालीस (४४) भाग २

मुकाबला	muqaabalaa	comparison
आवशार	aabSaar	waterfall
समुद्र तट	samudra taT	sea-coast
शेर	Seer (m)	lion
चीता	ciitaa (m)	leopard
हिरण	hiraNa (m)	deer
तराई	taraaii	valley, meadow
सुरक्षित जंगल	surakSita jangala	sanctuary
हिंसाप्रेमी	hinsaa preemii	lover of violence

LESSON FORTY-FOUR 44 (PART 2)

Forty-Fourth 44th Lesson (Part two)

A TOUR OF INDIA

पाठ चौवालीस (४४) भाग २

The charm of Madhya Pradesh lies mainly in its famous monuments and its rich tribal culture.

About a hundred and fifty kilometres away from the industrialised town of Kanpur are the famous temples of Khajuraho.

These temples are about a thousand years old.

Not very far away is the magnificent fort of Gwalior and the palaces of Ujjain.

On the west coast of India is situated the fabulous city of Bombay.

Like all modern cities it is a city of contrasts.

Breath-taking beauty and ugliness lie side by side.

A few hours journey from Bombay takes the tourist to the world famous rock temples of Ajanta and Ellora.

Calcutta on the east coast is a sprawling giant of a city.

It is a great centre of commerce and industry.

Not very far from this modern city is Shanti-niketan which was established by Tagore.

Bodh Gaya is in the state of Bihar.

It possesses India's greatest Buddhist monuments.

Nearby are the ruins of the famous fifth century University of Nalanda.

The State of Orissa has many monuments of India's medieval art.

In the South there is a network of temples which attract people from India and abroad.

पाठ चौवालीस (४४) भाग २

The temples of the South are only rivalled by the breath-taking beauty of the State of Kerala.

It is called "the Venice of the East."

The Brindavan Gardens of Mysore and the famous Jog Falls have made the city of Mysore very attractive.

The rock-cut temple of Mahabalipuram is not the only great attraction of the city of Madras.

It has one of the finest beaches and promenades in the world. And in the beautiful foothills of the Himalayas is Corbet Park where the Indian tiger, leopard and deer live unmolested by human beings.

LESSON No. 45 (Part 1)

paaTTHa pāītaaliisa (bhaaga eeka)

पाठ पैंतालीस (४५) भाग १

पैंतालीस	pāītaaliisa	forty-five
पैंतालीसवाँ	pāītaaliisavāā	forty-fifth
कार चलाना	kaara calaanaa	motoring, to drive a car
परीक्षा	pariikSaa (f)	test, examination
कार चलाने की परीक्षा	kaara calaaneē kī pariikSaa	driving test
क़ानून	qaanuuna	law
ज़रूरी होना	zaruurī hoonaa	to be essential
उदाहरण	udaaharaN	example
घनी आबादी के	ghanī aabaadii kee	thickly populated
रफ़्तार	raftaara (f)	speed
मील	miila (m)	mile
सावधान रहें	saavadhaana rahēē	be careful
अतिक्रम करना	atikrama karanaa	to exceed
यातायात की बत्ती	yaataa-yaata kī bat'tī (f)	traffic light
अर्थ	artha (m)	meaning
तुरंत	turanta	immediately
रुक जाना	ruka jaanaa	to stop
अतिरिक्त पहिया	atirikat pahiyaa	spare wheel
पुज़े	purzee (m)	parts
ज्यों का त्यों	jiyōō kaa tyōō	as they are, without change
गतिमूचक मीटर	gatisuucaka mīTara	speedometer
चालक	caalaka (m)	starter
औज़ार	auzaar	tools
पेट्रोल मापक	paiTrool maapak	oil gauge
आगे ले जाने के लिए	aagee lee jaaneē kee liee	to overtake

LESSON FORTY-FIVE 45 (PART 1)

Forty-Fifth 45th Lesson (Part one)

MOTORING

पाठ पैंतालीस (४५) भाग १

Before you can drive a car you must pass a test and obtain a licence. You must also know something about motoring regulations in India.

For instance, when driving, we keep to the left hand side of the road and we overtake on the right.

There is a fixed speed limit in towns and built-up areas.

So you must be careful not to exceed it.

And remember to keep an eye on the traffic lights.

If the green light is showing, it means you can go on, but when the red light appears you must stop at once.

Let us have a look at the car in the picture.

It is a four-seater saloon.

There is a compartment at the back for luggage, the spare wheel, the tools and the jack.

The petrol tank holds 54 litres and the car does about 25 miles to 5 litres.

There are no suitable Hindi equivalents of the names of the various parts of a car and therefore we use the English names as they are.

Now learn the names of the various parts: chassis, bonnet, body, wheels, tyres, radiator, engine, steering wheel and boot.

The windscreen is fitted with wipers.

On the dashboard are the speedometer, clock, petrol gauge, starter, and so on.

The clutch, the foot brake and the accelerator are at the driver's feet.

The gear lever and the hand-brake are within reach of his hand.

The driver has just drawn up at a garage.

He is having trouble with the engine—it has been misfiring.

LESSON No. 45 (Part 2)

paaTHa paitaaliisa (bhaaga doo)

पाठ पैतालीस (४५) भाग २

पैतालीस	pāitaaliisa	forty-five
पैतालीसवाँ	pāitaaliisavāā	forty-fifth
खराबी	kharaabii (f)	trouble
महसूस करना	mahasuusa karanaa	to feel
चालू करने में	caaluu karaneē mēē	for starting
चालू करना	caaluu karanaa	to start
खतम करना	khatama karanaa	to finish
अंत में	anta mēē	in the end
सहारा	sahaaraa (m)	help
जाँच	jāāca	investigations, tests
जान पड़ता है	jaana paRataa hai	it appears
मिस्त्री	mistrii (m)	the fitter, mechanic
विवरण देना	vivaraNa deenaa	to give details
रिस रहा है	risa rahaa hai	is leaking
रिसना	risanaa	to leak
फौरन	faurana	immediately
तेल	teela (m)	oil
देढ़ा	TeeRHaa	bent, curved
चोट खाना	cooTa khaanaa	to be damaged
मीगी सड़क पर	bhligii saRaka para	on a wet road
फिसल जाना	fisala jaanaa	to skid
टकराना	Takaraanaa	to hit
असल में	asala mēē	in fact
सूचित करना	suucita karanaa	to inform
अलबत्ता	albat'taa	but, of course, sure

LESSON FORTY-FIVE 45 (PART 2)

Forty-Fifth 45th Lesson (Part Two)

TROUBLE WITH THE CAR

पाठ पैतालीस (४५) भाग २

I'd like you to have a look at my car.

What's wrong with it?

I can't tell you exactly what the matter with it is, but it's been giving me quite a lot of trouble.

I've nearly run the battery down trying to start the engine.

पाठ पैतालीस (४५) भाग २

I've cleaned and tested the plugs.

The carburettor seems to be in order.

Would you try to find out what's wrong?

Certainly. Just park the car over there.

I'll get the mechanic to look it over.

If you'll come back in about an hour, we'll let you know what the trouble is.

Well, have you traced the fault?

Yes, it's nothing serious. The pipe leading from the pump is leaking but we can soon fix a new one.

Good, at the same time will you please charge the battery, and grease and oil the car.

Also mend the puncture in the tyre, and you might check all the tyre pressures while you're about it.

Then the brakes are rather slack, so you'd better test and adjust them.

Please tell me all the defects now, as our workshop is closed for two days from Monday next.

The near front wing and the bumper need straightening too.

They are damaged.

The car skidded on a wet road and hit a lamp-post.

Also, the rear light wants a new bulb.

In fact, give the car a thorough overhaul and let me know when it will be ready.

Tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock.

I won't be able to come tomorrow, I will send my driver to pick up the car.

Certainly you can send him.

paaTHa chayaaliisa (bhaaga eeka)

पाठ छयालीस (४६) भाग ?

छयालीस	chayaaliisa	forty-six
छयालीसवाँ	chayaaliisavāā	forty-sixth
वाणिज्य	vaaNijya (m)	trade, commerce
यद्यपि	yadyapi	although
कृषिप्रधान	krSipradhaana	mainly agricultural
उत्पादन	utapaadana	production
बढ़ाना	baRaanaa	to increase
निर्यात करना	niryaata karanaa	to export
महकमों	mahakmōō	departments
परिमाण	pariimaaNa	quantity
थोड़े परिमाण में माल	thooRee pariimaaNa mēē	small-scale industries
पैदा करनेवाले उद्योग	maal paidaa karanee vaalee udyoog	
परिणाम स्वरूप	pariNaam swaruupa	as a result of
से मिलकर	see milakara	in collaboration
आबादी	aabaadii (f)	population
शुरू करना	Sauruu karanaa	to start
मरू भूमि	maruubhuumi (f)	desert
क्षेत्र	kSeetra	area
दिन रात	dina raata	day and night, 24 hours
जहाँ तहाँ	jahāā tahaā	everywhere,
		here and there
देखते ही देखते	deekhatee hii deekhatec	within a short time
नये शहर बस गये हैं	nayee Sahara basa gayee hai	new cities have sprung up
विशाखापत्तनम	viSaakhaapatanama	an important port in india
उद्योग का चक्र	udyooga kaa cakra (m)	the wheel of industry, industrial expansion
यातायात	yaataayaat	transport
आर्थिक	aarthik	economic
प्रवृत्तियाँ	pravrit'tiyāā	activities
जीवन स्तर	jiivana-stara (m)	standard of living
मात्रा	maatras (f)	quantity
प्राकृतिक	praakritika	natural
अभाव	abhaava (m)	shortage
धातुओं के भण्डार	dhaatuōō kee bhāDaara	metal deposits
खनिज तेल	khanija teela	mineral oil
परमाणु शक्ति	paramaaNu Sakti	atomic energy

पाठ छयालीस (४६) भाग ?

लक्ष्य के अनुसार	lakSya kee anusaara	as per target
कृषि	kriSi	farming
जीव - विद्या	jiiva-vidyaa (f)	biology
चिकित्सा	cikitsau	the science of medicine
प्रोत्साहन	prootsaahana (m)	encouragement
संचालन	sancaalana (m)	management
विभाग	vibhaaga (m)	department

LESSON FORTY-SIX 46 (PART 1)

Forty-Sixth 46th Lesson (Part One)

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

पाठ छयालीस (४६) भाग ?

Even though India is an agricultural country, tremendous progress has been made in industrialisation.

Today Indian products, including machinery, are exported to other parts of the world.

In fact Indian industrialists have started industries in foreign countries in collaboration with the local people or their governments.

Many small-scale industries have been established.

Wherever new industries have been established new towns have sprung up.

Consequently there is a movement of population from one part of the country to another.

Desert land and jungles have been converted overnight into townships where the wheels of industry never seem to stop.

India has one of the largest networks of railways in the world. Road transport has also expanded considerably.

The seaports of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, Visakapatnam, Marmagoa and Kandla are busy all the time loading and unloading goods.

All these activities contribute to the growing economic development of the country.

The export trade of the country is increasing from year to year. Consequently the standard of living of the people is improving.

पाठ छयालीस (४६) भाग २

India has vast natural resources.

New metal deposits have been found, and the country's rich oil deposits are also being exploited.

India is also developing its atomic energy.

The programme aims at encouraging the use of atomic energy, in Agriculture, Biology, Industry and Medicine.

LESSON No. 46 (Part 2)

paaTHa chayaaliisa (bhaaga doo)

पाठ छयालीस (४६) भाग २

व्यापारिक मेट	vyaapaarika bheenTa
मुझे जैन साहब से	mujhee jaina saahaba
मिलना है	see milanaa hai
उन से मिलने के लिये	unasee milanee kee
समय निश्चित कर	liyee samaya niScita
रखा है।	kara rakhaa hai
निश्चित	niScita
बुलाना	bulaanaa
पत्र	patra (m)
आज	aaJa (adj.)
उम्मीद होना	ummiida hoonaa
उम्मीद करना	ummiida karanaa
सन्तुष्ट करना	saatuSTa karanaa
शैक्षणिक	SaikaSNika
प्रकाशित करना	prakaaSita karanaa
नाम पैदा करना	naam paidaa karanaa
विदेशी प्रकाशकों	videeSii prakaaSkoo
ऊँचे स्तर	uuece satar
विदेशी मार्केट	videeSii maarkaT
साहक	garaahak
बीजक की रकम	biijak kii rakam
प्रशंसा करना	praSaasaa karanaa
सुझाव	sujhaava
शुल्क	Sulka (m)
आदायगी	aadaayagii
अदा करना	adaa karanaa
किस प्रकार से	kisa prakaaara see
दाई	DHaañi

a business interview
I wish to meet
Mr. Jain
I have taken an
appointment
to meet him
fixed, arranged
to call
letter
today
to hope
to hope
to satisfy
educational
to publish
to gain reputation
foreign publishers
high standard
foreign market
customer
invoiced value
to praise
proposal
rate
payment
to pay
How, in what manner
two and a half

पाठ छयालीस (४६) भाग २

प्रतिशत	pratiSata	per cent
निर्धारित करना	nirdhaaritta karanaa	to fix, to settle
शामिल होना	Saamila hoonaa	to be included
शर्तें	Saratēe	terms
माल का किराया	maal kaa kiraayaa	freight
विचार	vicaara (m)	idea, thought, thinking
लाभदायक	laabhadaayaka	profitable
उचित	ucita	suitable, reasonable
संदेह	saadecha (m)	doubt
आवाज	aavaaza (f)	voice, sound
शून्य	Suunaya	zero

LESSON FORTY-SIX 46 (PART 2)

Forty-Sixth 46th Lesson (Part Two)

A BUSINESS INTERVIEW

पाठ छयालीस (४६) भाग २

Namaste.

Namaste, I'd like to see Mr. Jain.

I have an appointment with him. He's asked me to come today, here's his letter.

Good, you must be Mr. Ram Nath Misra.

Yes, I'm Ram Nath Misra.

Mr. Jain's office is the third on the right hand side. He's expecting you.

Thank you.

Namaste, Mr. Jain.

Namaste, Mr. Misra. Please sit down. I was expecting you.

We've never had the pleasure of doing any business with you. But I hope we shall be able to come to some understanding.

I assure you, Mr. Jain, that my firm enjoys a good reputation and that we'll be able to give you satisfactory service.

Well, as you know, my company publishes technical and educational books and has acquired a standing and reputation in this country.

Foreign publishers have recognised the high standard of our work and we've entered the export market. We've already exported a large number of technical books to countries like England, Japan and Australia.

Well I'm glad to know that, Mr. Jain.

We need a good shipping firm in Bombay such as yours. We should like you to handle all formalities such as the invoicing, packing and despatching of our books to our foreign clients.

Certainly, we can do that efficiently for you. Please let me know the terms of payment and other conditions.

Well, we propose to allow you 2½% (two and a half per cent) commission on the invoice value of the goods before adding freight and insurance. What do you think about it?

Well, I'm inclined to accept the offer. I've no doubt it will turn out to be profitable to both of us, but before I make a definite decision I must consult my partner. May I use your phone please?

Certainly, go ahead.

Will you get me nine-eight-double-six-five-O (986650) please?

Hullo, is that you Phiroze? I've just had a promising proposition put before me and I'd like to have a chat with you about it.

I'm coming to the office straightaway.....What's that?

I can't hear you very well.....Oh, that's fine.

Please let me know your decision early, as I'm also negotiating with another firm and I have to make a decision today.

Yes, I'll telephone you in an hour.

Good-bye.

Good-bye.

LESSON No. 47 (Part I)

paATHa saĩtaaliisa (bhaaga eeka)

सैंतालीस	saĩtaaliisa	forty-seven
सैंतालीसवाँ	saĩtaaliisavā	forty-seventh
डाक्टर	ḍaakTar	doctor
दंत - चिकित्सक	dant-cikitsak	dentist
दंत	dant	teeth
चिकित्सक	cikitasak	doctor, physician
रोगों	roogō	diseases
रोग	roog	a disease, illness
रोगी	roogii	a patient

पद्धति	pad'dhati (f)	system
इलाज	ilaaja (m)	medical treatment
इलाज कराना	ilaaja karanaa	to cure, to give medical treatment
अनुसरण करना	anusaraNa karanaa	to practice
नुस्खा	nuskhaa (m)	prescription
मरीज	mariiza (m)	patient
मशविरा देना	maSaviraa deenaa	to advise, consultation
परीक्षा	pariikSaa	to examine
दाँत	ḍāḍāta (m)	tooth, teeth
दर्द वाला	dardvaalaa	aching, in pain
दर्द से मुक्त	darda see mukta	medicine which
करने की दवा	karanee kii davaa	relieves pain
सड़ गया	saRa gayaa	rotten, decayed
मुक्त कराना	mukta karanaa	to relieve, to set free
योग्य	yoogya	fit, suitable
निकालना	nikaajanaa	to extract, to pull out
तबीयत काफ़ी खराब है	tabiiyata kaafii kharaaba hai	is very ill
नाड़ी	naaRii (f)	pulse
जीभ	jiibha (f)	tongue
नीदान करना	niidaana karanaa	to diagnose
चिकित्सा	ciikitsaa	treatment
निर्धारित करना	nirdhaarita karanaa	to prescribe
औषधि पत्र	auSadhi patra (m)	prescription
औषधि	auSadhi (f)	medicine
खाँसी	khāāsii (f)	cough
दवा	davaa (f)	medicine
गोलियाँ	gooliyāā (f)	pills
मलहम पट्टी	malham-paT'Tii (f)	ointment-bandages
अन्य	anya	other
गर्म पानी की बोतल	garam paanii kii bootal	hot water bottle
शुद्धगार की चीज़ें	Singaar kii ciizē	cosmetics, toilet articles

LESSON FORTY-SEVEN 47 (PART 1)

Forty-Seventh 47th Lesson (Part One)

DOCTOR, DENTIST AND CHEMIST

पाठ सैतालीस (४७) भाग १

In India there are different systems of medical treatment.

The physician who treats diseases by the Ayurvedic method is called a "Vaid."

Those who use the Greek method of treatment are called "Hakims".

Those who practise the aopathic method are called "doctors".

Ayurvedic is the oldest Indian system of medicine.

"Vaid" have practised this system for centuries.

Most of the practising doctors have their own dispensaries.

They dispense their prescriptions under the care of their own dispensers.

But in large cities there are consultants.

They examine the patients and write out prescriptions.

If you have tooth-ache, you should go to a dentist.

He will examine your teeth and if the aching tooth has not decayed, he will apply medicine to relieve the pain, and will fill it.

If it has decayed, he will pull it out.

If you do not feel well, and cannot go to a doctor, you send for him.

He will ask you questions about your illness, feel your pulse and look at your tongue.

After examining you thoroughly he will diagnose your illness, determine the treatment and write the prescription.

The prescriptions written by consultants are dispensed by chemists.

You can obtain all patent medicines such as lotions, tonics, cough mixtures, aspirin tablets, balms, plasters, etc. from the chemist's.

You can also obtain hot water bottles, sponges and other toilet articles from these shops.

LESSON No. 47 (Part 2)

paaTHa saitaaliisa (bhaaga doo)

पाठ सैतालीस (४७) भाग २

कष्ट	kaSTa (m)	trouble, pain
संभावित	sambhaavit	possible
बीमारियों से पीड़ित	biimaariyōō see	suffering from
	piiRita	diseases
पीड़ित होना	piiRita hoonaa	to suffer
अनिद्रा	anidraa (f)	insomnia
सरदर्द	saradarda (m)	headache
भेदाग्नि	mādaagni (f)	indigestion, dyspepsia
कब्ज	qabza (a)	constipation
गला खराब	galaa kharaaba	I have a
हो गया है	hoo gayaa hai	sore throat
गला खराब होना	galaa kharaaba	to have a
	hoonaa	sore throat
सूज गया	suuj gayaa	has swollen
छींक	chiika (f)	sneeze
पेशान होना	pareeSaana hoonaa	to be disturbed, to be
		irritated, to be troubled
उस पर	usa para	in addition to, over
		and above that
दुर्घटना	durghaTanaa	an accident
चोट लगना	cooTa laganaa	to be hurt
मोच आ जाना	mooca aa jaanaa	to have a sprain
हॉफ जाता हूँ	hāāfa jaataa hūū	I get short of breath
सॉस लेने में	sāāsa leenee mēē	I have difficulty
मुझे कष्ट होता है	mujhee kaSTa hotaa hai	in breathing
सॉस लेना	sāāsa leenaa	to breathe
शक्ति	Sakti	energy
वस्तु स्थिति	vastu-sthiti (f)	real condition
दिल	dila (m)	heart
फेफड़े	pheephaRee (m)	lungs
अंग	āga (m)	limb
रोग	rooga (m)	illness
दुर्बल	durbala (adj.)	weak
अशक्त	aSkta	weak, not have
		enough energy
कमजोरी	kamzoorii	weakness
पूर्ण विश्राम	puuraNa viSraama	complete rest
नियमित होना	niyamita hoonaa	to be regular
नाड़ी-संस्थान	naaRii sāsthaana	nervous system

पाठ सैतालीस (४७) भाग २

शरीर	Sariira	body
अस्पताल	aspataala	Hospital
निरासिध	niraamiSa	vegetarian
परामर्श	paraamarSa	advise
मादक पेय	maadaka peeya	alcoholic drink
स्वस्थ	svastha	healthy
स्वास्थ्य	svaasthaya	good health
सलाद	salaada	salads
फल	phala	fruit
चाय का चम्मच	caasee kaa cam'mac	tea spoon

LESSON FORTY-SEVEN 47 (PART 2)

Forty-Seventh 47th Lesson (Part Two)

A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR

पाठ सैतालीस (४७) भाग २

Namaste, doctor.

Namaste, Mr. Ramesh, what's the matter with you?

Doctor, you'd better ask me what isn't the matter with me. I'm suffering from all possible illnesses, such as insomnia, head-ache, indigestion and constipation.

Have you a pain in your throat?

Yes, my throat has swollen and I have got a cold. I'm constantly sneezing and coughing.

As if that isn't enough I met with an accident the other day and sprained my right ankle and almost broke my neck. If I climb the stairs I get short of breath. I feel that my body has lost all its vitality.

That's very sad indeed. But I don't think the condition is as bad as you imagine. Let me examine you.

Shall I lie on the couch?

Yes. Your heart and lungs are absolutely all right. Now please open your mouth and let me look at your tongue. Please breathe in deeply through your nose.....I can't find anything seriously wrong.

But it's clear that you're weak and run down.

Yes, doctor, I am very weak.

पाठ सैतालीस (४७) भाग २

If you don't look after yourself you may have a nervous breakdown and may have to be hospitalised.

What do you advise?

The first thing to do is to stop worrying. Have a complete rest for a few days. Eat regular meals with plenty of salad and fruits and if you are not a vegetarian eat a little meat. You should stop alcoholic drinks completely. Try to give up smoking for some time.

Any medicine, doctor?

Have this mixture made up and take two teaspoonfuls or one tablespoonful after meals three times a day. If you take this medicine regularly you'll recover your health fully in two to three months.

Thank you, doctor, I'll see you again after two days.

All right. Namaste.

Namaste.

LESSON No. 48 (Part 1)

paaTHa aRtaaliisa (bhaaga eeka)

पाठ अइतालीस (४८) भाग १

अइतालीस	aRtaaliisa	forty-eight
अइतालीसवाँ	aRtaaliisavaā	forty-eighth
सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम	saanskritik kaaryakaram	cultural programmes
प्राचीन वैभव	praaciina vaibhava	has kept up her
संभाले हुए है	sābhaalee huee hai	ancient glory
वैभव	vaibhava (m)	glory
संभालना	sābhaalanaa	to maintain, to keep,
		to look after
लोक गीत	looka-giita (m)	folk song
लोक नृत्य	looka nritya (m)	folk dance
खेल-तमाशे	kheela tamaaSee (m)	programmes of
		entertainment
शास्त्रीय संगीत	Saastriya sangiit	classical music
कलाओं	kalaaōō	arts
शिखर	Sikhar	on top, at the zenith
चलचित्र	calcitra	motion pictures, movies
मणिपुरी	maNipurii	a classical Indian dance
कथाकाली	kathaakalii	" " " "

भरतनाट्यम	bharat naaTayam	a classical Indian dance
गरबा रास	garabaa raas	folk dances
भांगड़ा	bhaangaRaa	
नाटक मंडलियों	naaTaka mādaliāā (f)	theatrical companies
संगीतकार	sāgiitakaara (m)	musician
आधुनिक चलचित्र	aadhunika calacitra	modern talkie, films
शिखर पर होना	Sikhra para hoonaa	to be at the zenith
राज्य सरकारें	raajaya sarakaarēē	the state governments
नगर पालिकाओं	nagar paalikaaoō	municipalities, corporations
सभा	sabhaa	assembly, meeting
स्पर्धा	spardhaa (f)	competition
साज और सामान से सुसज्जित	saaza aura saamaana see susajjita	equipped with fittings and instruments
सुसज्जित	susaj'jita	equipped, decorated
रंगमंच	rāgamāca (m)	stage
स्थाई मुद्राएं	sthaayii mudraaēē (f)	the primary symbols
समझना	samajhanaa	to understand
मन	mana	mind
मन नाचने लगना	mana naacanee laganaa	to be in a trance to be very happy
शान्तिपूर्वक	Saantipuuvak	happy, peacefully
कठपुतलियों के नाच	kaTHaputliiyōō kee naaca	puppet dance
कवि सम्मेलन	kavi sam'meelana	poets gathering, poetic symposium
लोक मनोरंजन	looka manooranjana	public entertainment
नौटंकीयों के तमाशे	nauTankiyōō kee tamaaSec	performances by touring dramatic companies
कव्वालियाँ	kav'vaaliyāā (f)	muslim devotional songs sung by groups of singers
कव्वाल	kav'vaala (m)	a singer who sings "kavvaalii"
कीर्तन	kiirtana (m)	singing of Hindu devotional songs

CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

पाठ अड़तालीस (४८) भाग १

India has a great cultural tradition.

This is kept alive by folk-songs, folk-dances, dramas, operas, classical music, etc.

In small towns troupes of actors and musicians entertain the people.

Even modern films have reached the small towns.

In large cities cultural programmes are much in vogue.

There are many theatres and cinemas in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

Owing to the vastness of the country the people of different states organise cultural programmes in their own languages and according to their own customs.

In order to encourage musicians, dramatists, poets etc., the State Governments finance functions and competitions from their funds.

Modern theatres have been built by the municipalities and State Governments.

If you wish to enjoy an evening in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta or Madras without going to a ballroom dance, or to a floor-show at a restaurant or a club, you can go to an air-conditioned theatre and see a play or dancing, or listen to classical music.

Or you can go to the cinema and see an Indian or a foreign film.

The famous Indian classical schools of dancing are Manipuri, Kathakali and Bharat Natyam.

It is a wonderful experience to see Garba-Raas, the folk-dance of Gujarat, and Bhangara, the folk-dance of the Punjab.

Indian classical dancing becomes a thrilling experience for those who have some idea of the symbolism used.

Lovers of music do not like to miss programmes of the great classical singers of India.

Some great masters of classical music are so expert at playing the "Sitar", "Sarangi", "Veena", "Shahnai" or "Tabla" that it is a treat to attend their performances.

Thousands of listeners sit in complete silence for hours and enjoy these programmes. Ballet, puppet dances and gatherings for poetry readings are arranged.

Theatrical performances, "Kawwalis", and "Kirtans", are also popular.

LESSON No: 48 (Part 2)

paaTHa aRtaaliisa (bhaaga doo)

पाठ अइतालीस (४८) भाग २

अइतालीस	aRataaliisa	forty-eight
अइतालीसवाँ	aRataaliisavāā	forty-eighth
विचार	vicaara	an idea, intend to
मनोरंजक	manoorājak	entertaining
ज्ञान	gyaana	knowledge
सच्ची बात तो यह है।	sacchi baata too yaha hai	the truth is, to tell you the truth
लौटने हुए	lauTatee huce	on my way back
लौटना	lauTanaa	to return (intransitive)
		to come back
लौटना	lauTaanaa	to return something (transitive)
संगीत के साज	sāgiit kee saaza	musical instruments
सितार	sitaar	
वीणा	viiNaa	musical instruments
शहनाई	Sahanaaii	
तबला	tabalaa	
ठुमरी	THumarii	different forms of singing
गज़ल	gazala	
दादरा	daadaraa	
संगीत की महफ़िल	sāgiit kii mahfil	a musical evening, a musical get-together

LESSON FORTY-EIGHT 48 (PART 2)

Forty-Eighth 48th Lesson (Part Two)

A CONVERSATION ABOUT CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

पाठ अइतालीस (४८) भाग २

I'm thinking of going to a show this evening.

Fine, I was thinking of some such thing myself. Let's go together.

Wonderful, I'd love to have you with me. I'm sure I'll enjoy
your company.

Yes, I've observed that cultural programmes are not just a source of
entertainment for you but are also a source of knowledge.

पाठ अइतालीस (४८) भाग २

In Bombay I had many opportunities of seeing Manipuri, Kathakali, Bharat Natyam, Kathak, Garba-Raas, etc, at Rang Bhavan along with my friends.

I've begun to understand a little bit of the symbols of each form of these dances.

Well, that was your gain at Bombay. Here in Delhi you can acquire knowledge about musical instruments such as the "Sitar", "Sarangi", "Veena", "Sahnai", "Tabla", etc.

That's a very good suggestion. In fact every part of India has a distinct cultural activity of its own. The classical compositions of the South, and the Thumri, Gazal and Dadra of the North go on ringing in our ears long after the concert is over.

This evening there is no programme of either instrumental music or vocal music. In Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan there is a 'Kavi Sammelan' in which well known poets from all parts of the country are taking part. If, however, you do not wish to go there then we can see a picture.

I can always see a picture but I shall not get such a good chance of attending a 'Kavi Sammelan'.

In that case, I shall buy the tickets on my way back and I shall pick you up at 8 o'clock. The 'Kavi-Sammelan' starts at 9 p. m. and it will give us just enough time to have our dinner together before going there.

Good, I shall be ready at 8. Namaste.

Namaste.

paaTHa unacaasa (bhaaga eeka)

पाठ उनचास (४९) भाग ?

उनचास	unacaasa	forty-nine
उनचासवौं	unacaasvā	forty-ninth
पौराणिक	pauraaNika	mythological
देत कथा	dāta kathaa	legend
लोक कथा	looka kathaa	folk-tale
जन जीवन	jana jivana	people's lives
सुख-दुःख	sukha-duHkha	pleasure and pain
वीरता	viirataa	chivalry
बलिदान	balidaana	sacrifice
प्रतीकात्मक	pratiikaatmaka	representative, symbolic
तत्त्व	tatva (m)	truth, reality
मूल्य	muulaya (m)	value
संकेत करना	sākeeta karanaa	to point out
समाज	samaaja (m)	society
दृष्टि	driSTi	view, sight
पोषक	pooSaka	nourisher, supporter
औरत	āācala	outskirt, border
विभिन्न	vibhin'na	different
एकता के साथ	eekataa kee saatha	there is unity
भिन्नता भी है	bhin'ntaa bhii hai	in diversity
मूर्तियाँ	muurtiyāā (f)	idols
देवता	deevataa (m)	God
देवी	deevii (f)	Goddess
दार्शनिक	daarSnika	philosophical
घुल मिल गये हैं	ghula mila gayee hai	are intermingled
घुल मिल जाना	ghula mila jaanaa	to intermingle, to dissolve
महाकाव्य	mahaakaavya	epic
सामान्य जनता	saamaanya jantaa (f)	common people
उपदेश	upadeeSa (m)	sermon, precept, advice
युगों	yugōō	ages, era, times
बोधग्रहण	boodh garahaNa	receiving knowledge
बोध	boodh	knowledge
इतिहास	itihaasa	history
सूत्र	suutra	sources

Forty-Ninth 49th Lesson (Part One)

INDIA'S LEGENDS AND MYTHOLOGY

पाठ उनचास (४९) भाग ?

India is an ancient country. Therefore her legends, epics and mythology are equally old.

Legends and mythology are tales dealing with the customs and religious traditions of the people.

Through legends people express their feelings of pleasure and pain, chivalry and sacrifice.

Mythology represents the truths and values of life handed down from generation to generation.

Every state of India has its own legends and folklore.

Yet through the diversity and varied culture of this country runs a basic unity which leaves an impression of her oneness.

All over the country, the stories of gods and goddesses, their idols and their pictures appear similar.

In Sanskrit, the ancient language of India, there are books called the Puranas.

In these Puranas history and religion are intermingled.

Ramayan and Mahabharat are the two great epics in Sanskrit which contain mythical stories.

Ramayan tells the story of the life of Rama, and Mahabharat narrates the story of Krishna and his teachings in the form of Gita.

These are part of the great literature of ancient India that give glimpses of life in those times.

The common man derives from these both the pleasure of a story and the enlightenment of a sermon.

In fact, the folklore and mythology of India are a great source of the cultural traditions of the country and of its social and economic history.

paaTHa unacaasa (bhaaga doo)

पाठ उनचास (४९) भाग २

रंगमंच	rāgamāca	stage
बहु रूप भरना	bahuruupa bharanaa	to disguise
रंगमंच पर	rāgamāca para	were
खेली जाती थीं	kheelii jaatii thii	staged
समानता	samaantaa (f)	similarity
सहज रूप से	sahaja ruupa see	ordinarily
शासनकाल	Saasankaala (m)	period of rule
भक्तिकाल	bhaktikaala	age of religious renaissance which influenced art and literature also
अध्याय	adhyaaya	chapter
तत्वों	tatvōō	principles
मूल्यों	maulayōō	values
संकेत	sākeet	point out
पोषक	pooSak	helper, patron
संस्कृत	sāskrita	the ancient language of India

LESSON FORTY-NINE 49 (PART 2)

Forty-Ninth 49th Lesson (Part Two)

A DISCUSSION OF INDIA'S FOLKLORE

पाठ उनचास (४९) भाग २

Have you ever seen a Ramlila programme?

Yes, indeed. It is most interesting. The fact is that Ramayan is one of the mythological epics which not only entertains but also gives you some idea of India's ancient social and political conditions.

You're quite right. Mythology recreates man's experiences just as folklore describes his trials and tribulations, his bravery and sacrifice.

Yes, I quite agree with you.

I would go a step further and say that legends and folklore call our attention to those truths and values of life which have social significance and which give shape to our culture.

पाठ उनचास (४९) भाग २

Last year I saw a Ramlila programme in Kanpur. A few days before Dassera, I saw processions of troupes whose members dressed themselves up in the garb of characters from the Ramayana.

At night they performed episodes from the Ramayan on the stage.

Uttar Pradesh is not the only state where you come across this activity.

Throughout the country the acting of episodes from India's ancient epics and legends is common.

What is very surprising is the fact that despite the vastness of the country and the different languages and customs followed by the people there is a basic unity throughout.

I hope you know the reason for this?

Oh, yes. It is to be found in the fact that Sanskrit is the mother of most of India's languages. In this ancient language is written some of the finest literature of the country.

You're quite right. Apart from Mahabharat and Ramayan there are many other great stories and dramas which are very popular, such as Shakuntla, Raja Harishchandra, Bilva Mangal, Prithvi Vallabh, Satyvan Savitri, Rajabhoj and Chandragupta Maurya.

But the legends and folk-tales are not necessarily of the olden age.

There are legends and folklore relating to the MuGal period, the Devotional period and the period of British rule in India and India's efforts for freedom.

Whenever we hear these tales and folksongs we feel that they are a rich source of this country's culture, its social institutions and its economic history.

LESSON No. 50

paaTHa pacaasa

पाठ पचास (५०)

पचास	pacaasa	fifty
पचासवें	pacaasavāā	fiftieth
रूप रेखा	ruupa-reekhaa (f)	outline
प्रस्तुत करना	prastuta karanaa	to present
आदरणीय स्थान	aadaraNiya sthaana	deserve a high
के अधिकारी हैं	kee adhikaarii hāī	place
प्रतिनिधि	pratinidhi (m)	representative

पाठ पचास (५०)

साहित्यकार	saahityakaara	a literary writer
साहित्य	saahitya	literature
आदिकाल	aadikaala (m)	name for a period in the history of hindi literature
काव्य	kaavya (m)	poetry
वीरता	viirataa (f)	bravery
वीरगाथाकाल	viiragaathaakaal (m)	age of chivalry in hindi literature
रीतिकाल	riitikaala (m)	a period in hindi literature
साहित्यिक सेवार्थे	saahityika seevaaēē	literary services
जन्मदाता	janmadaataa (m)	the founder
नई दिशा प्रदान करना	naii diSaa pradaana karanaa	gave new direction
प्रदान करना	pradaana karanaa	to grant, to give
आलोचना	aaloocanaa (f)	criticism
लेखक	leekhaka (m)	writer
श्रेष्ठ	SreSTHa	important
पाठक	paaTHaka	reader
नवीनता	naviinataa	most modern
शैली	Sailli (f)	style, custom, method
अनछुए	anachuee	untouched, new
अभिव्यक्ति दी	abhivyakti dii	expression is being given
जा रही है	jaa rahii hai	
प्रमुख कवियों	pramukh kaviōō	principal poets
गद्य लेखकों	gadaya leekhakoō	prose writers
गद्य	gadaya	prose
लेखक	leekhaka	writer
चर्चा	carcaa	mention, talk about
परिचय देना	paricaya deenaa	to introduce
भण्डार	bhādaar	storehouse, wealth
कहानी	kahaanii	story
उपन्यास	upnayaas	novel
नाटक	naaTak	play
निबन्ध	nibandh	essay
विधाएँ	vidhaaēē	styles
विकसित	vikasit	developed, grew
अनुवाद	anuvaad	translation
समृद्ध	samridh	rich
संख्या	sākhya	number
देशी और विदेशी	deeSii aur videeSii	Indian and foreign
दैनिक	dainik	daily
साप्ताहिक	saaptaahik	weekly

पाठ पचास (५०)

मासिक	maasik	monthly
समाचार-पत्र	samaacaar patra	newspaper
पत्रिकाएँ	patrikaaēē	magazines
पाठक	paaTHak	reader
साहित्यिक	saahityika	literary
सामाजिक	saamaajik	social
शैक्षणिक	SaiksNika	educational
राजनैतिक	raajnaaitika	political
लेख	leekha	an article, an essay
प्रकाशित	prakaaSita	to publish
रचनाओं	racanaaōō	creative writing
कृतियों	kritiōō	writings, work
मौलिक रूप	maulik ruupa	original form
मनोहरता	manoohartaa	beauty
विपुलता	vipultaa	richness, extent
अनुमान	anumaan	estimate
गद्य	gadaya	prose
पद्य	padya	poetry
प्रबल इच्छा	prabala ic'chaa	strong desire
जागृत	jaagrit	to awaken
दिल	dila	heart, mind
मिलन	milan	meeting
यामिनी	yaaminii	night
शोधना (शोधता)	Soodhanaa (Soodhataa)	in quest of
स्वप्न	svapana	dream
खोजना (खोजता)	khoojanaa (khoojataa)	in search of, to look for
लोक	looka	world, people
भोगना (भोगता)	bhooganaa (bhoogataa)	to enjoy or to suffer
शक्ति	Sakti	strength
प्रमाण	pramaaNa	proof
मनुष्य	manushya	human-being
मुक्ति	mukti	salvation
भोग	bhooga	the experience of pleasure or pain
तृप्ति	tripti	satisfaction
विफल	viphala	frustrated, unsuccessful
समान	samaan	equal, alike
विराग	viraaga	renunciation
मग्न	magna	glad, absorbed
राग	raaga	desire, affection, song
रत	rata	absorbed
विलीन	viliina	to be lost
कल्पना	kalpanaa	imagination

दहे	dahee	may burn
धुरीण	dhuriiNa	chief
पुण्य	puNya	virtue
पाप	paapa	sin
महान	mahaana	great

LESSON FIFTY 50

Fiftieth 50th Lesson

A FEW WORDS ON HINDI LITERATURE

पाठ पचास (५०)

Hindi literature is almost a thousand years old. In this short lesson it is not possible to discuss it fully. Therefore let us talk about a few important poets and prose writers.

In India everyone has heard the name of Tulsidas. He is not only a great Hindi poet but is also one of the distinguished poets of other Indian languages.

His work "Ramcharit Manas" is among the famous books of the world.

This book is popularly known as the "Ramayana."

Tulsidas is representative of the devotional period in Hindi literature called "Bhaktikal."

Among his contemporaries are Surdas, Kabir, Jayasi, Rahim, Raskhan and Amir Khusro.

The period of Hindi literary history which preceded the devotional age is known as "Adikal." In this period epic poetry thrived.

The period is also known as "Virgathakal."

The most famous poet of this age was Chandra Bardayee.

Then came the period called "Ritikal". Among the literary figures of this age are Bihari and Dev.

The Modern age of Hindi literature started with the 19th century.

Bharatendu Harishchandra is considered the father of modern Hindi literature.

As a Poet and dramatist he was responsible for giving the literature new dimensions.

After Bharatendu Harishchandra Hindi literature progressed in different directions—poetry, short story, novel, drama, essay and criticism all received an impetus.

Some of the products of this age are such famous men of letters as Premchand, Jaishanker Prasad, Maithilisharan Gupta, Mahadevi Verma, Makhnail Chaturvedi, Pant and Nirala.

पाठ पचास (५०)

Present Hindi writers keep in touch with developments in literature all over the world. In keeping with modern trends they, too, have developed new styles and explored new avenues of thought.

Hindi literature is becoming enriched by the translations of well known works from other Indian and foreign languages. You can read Kalidas's 'Abhigyan Shakuntalam' and Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' in Hindi.

A number of important daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines are being published and enjoy a large readership.

Articles and essays on literary, social, educational and political subjects are published in these.

Many well known works of Hindi have been translated in other languages.

Millions of people, even though they do not know Hindi, are thus familiar with its writers by reading these translations.

But only those who can read these in the original can enjoy the beauty of the language and have some idea of the greatness of Hindi literature.

Now we will recite one of Bachchanji's poems which will encourage you to delve more deeply in to the rich heritage of Hindi literature whether it be prose or verse.

This poem is from his "geet-sangrah—milan yamini". It is concerning the greatness of man.

I am told of a man who was in quest of paradise through good deeds,
And of another who was chasing the shadows of dreams to establish
a better world.

I am told of still another man who indulged in all the carnal desires
to find ultimate bliss.

I had faith in their struggle and in their sense of purpose.

I was brought the news that truthfulness could not bring the emancipation of the man.

I was told that the world of dreams and make believe could not be materialised for the other man.

And I was told that the fulfilment of carnal desires could not bring peace and tranquillity to the lustful.

I was aware that the pain of frustration is the common lot of all men.

Whether a man renounces the world or remains yoked to the material comforts.

Whether he can remain in perpetual dreams of a better world or can think of establishing a better order through truthfulness.

Or whether he upholds the banner of virtue or is swept away by the deluge of sin.

In any state of struggle that I find him, I am conscious of his greatness.

HINDI-ENGLISH

A

āācala	आँचल	outskirt, border(m.)
aabaadii (f.)	आबादी	population
aabaSaara (m.)	आबशार	waterfall
aacaarya	आचार्य	a professor, a religious instructor
aadhaa	आधा	half
aadhunika	आधुनिक	modern
aadi	आदि	etc., beginning, primary, origin
aadikaala	आदिकाल	Adikal (name for a period in the history of Hindi literature)
aaja (adv.)	आज	today
aajakala	आजकल	now-a-days
aakaara	आकार	shape
aakaaSa	आकाश	sky
aaloocanaa (f.)	आलोचना	criticism, review
aaluu (m.)	आलू	potatoes
aama	आम	mango
aamataura	आमतौर	generally
aanaa	आना	to arrive, to come
aanādaprada	आनंदप्रद	full of joy, pleasant
aapa	आप	yourself, you
aapa	आप	self, one's self used in all the three persons
aaraama kursii(f.)	आरामकुर्सी	armchair, easychair
aaraama (per.)	आराम	comfort
aarthika	आर्थिक	economic
aarya	आर्य	Aryans
aaSaa	आशा	hope
aasamaana(m.)	आसमान	sky
aaScaryajanaka	आश्चर्यजनक	astonishing
aaScarya	आश्चर्य	surprise
aaTaa	आटा	Flour
aaTHa (adj.)	आठ	eight
aavaaza(f.)	आवाज़	sound, voice
aavaSyaka	आवश्यक	necessary
abhaava	अभाव	shortage
āga(m.)	अंग	limb
ahimasaa	अहिंसा	non-violence
aba (adv.)	अब	now